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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Solon**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,689,153 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 27, 2023**

(54) **LEAD ASSEMBLY FOR CONNECTING SOLAR PANEL ARRAYS TO INVERTER**

H02S 40/30; H02S 40/36; H01R 4/187; H01R 4/18; H01R 4/70; H01R 11/11; H01R 4/021; H01R 4/023; H01R 4/5205;

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(Continued)

(72) Inventor: **Dean Solon**, Gallatin, TN (US)

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(73) Assignee: **SHOALS TECHNOLOGIES GROUP, LLC**, Portland, OR (US)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **17/301,609**

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 8, 2021**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2021/0226581 A1 Jul. 22, 2021

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 14/849,458, filed on Sep. 9, 2015, now Pat. No. 10,992,254.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/047,773, filed on Sep. 9, 2014.

*Primary Examiner* — Ryan S Cannon

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Maschoff Brennan

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H02S 40/30** (2014.01)  
**H01R 9/03** (2006.01)  
**H01R 4/70** (2006.01)

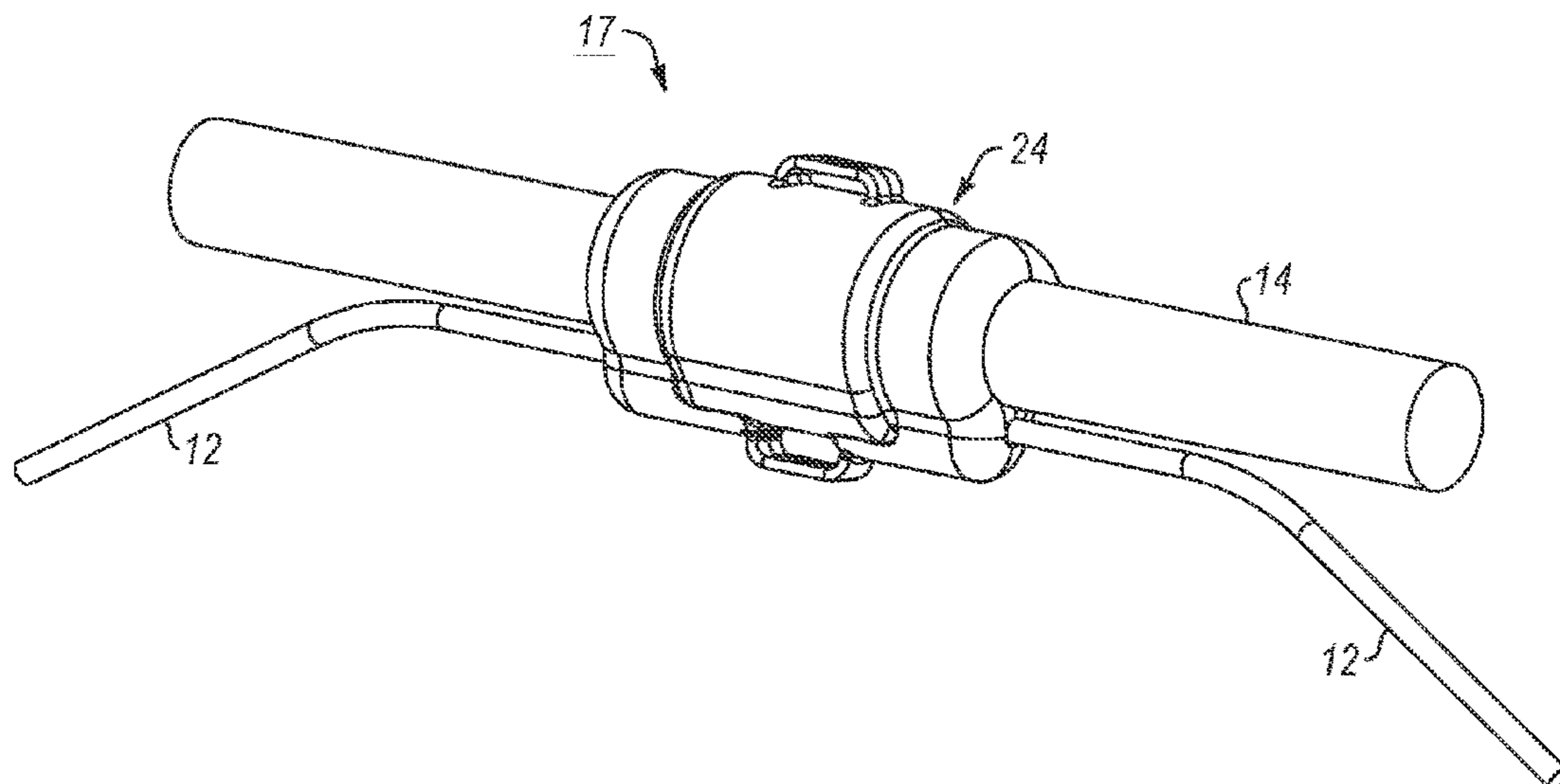
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A lead assembly includes a plurality of drop lines joined to a feeder cable at joints each having a compression lug that is preferably surrounded by undermolding and overmolding. In use, each drop line is connected to a solar array, and the feeder cable is connected to an inverter. In this manner a plurality of solar arrays are electrically coupled together, with a common feeder cable connecting them all to the inverter. A system of the present invention doesn't require a combiner box which is conventionally employed directly upstream of the inverter.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H02S 40/30** (2014.12); **H01R 4/70** (2013.01); **H01R 9/03** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... H01L 31/0422; H01L 31/0424; H01L 31/0482; H01L 31/0484; H01L 31/05; H01L 31/02013; H01L 31/02008; H01L 31/02021; E04D 3/40; H02S 40/00-38;

**24 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets**



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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... H01R 13/5205; H01R 4/027; H01R 4/10;  
H01R 9/0509

USPC ..... 52/173.3; 136/243-265  
See application file for complete search history.

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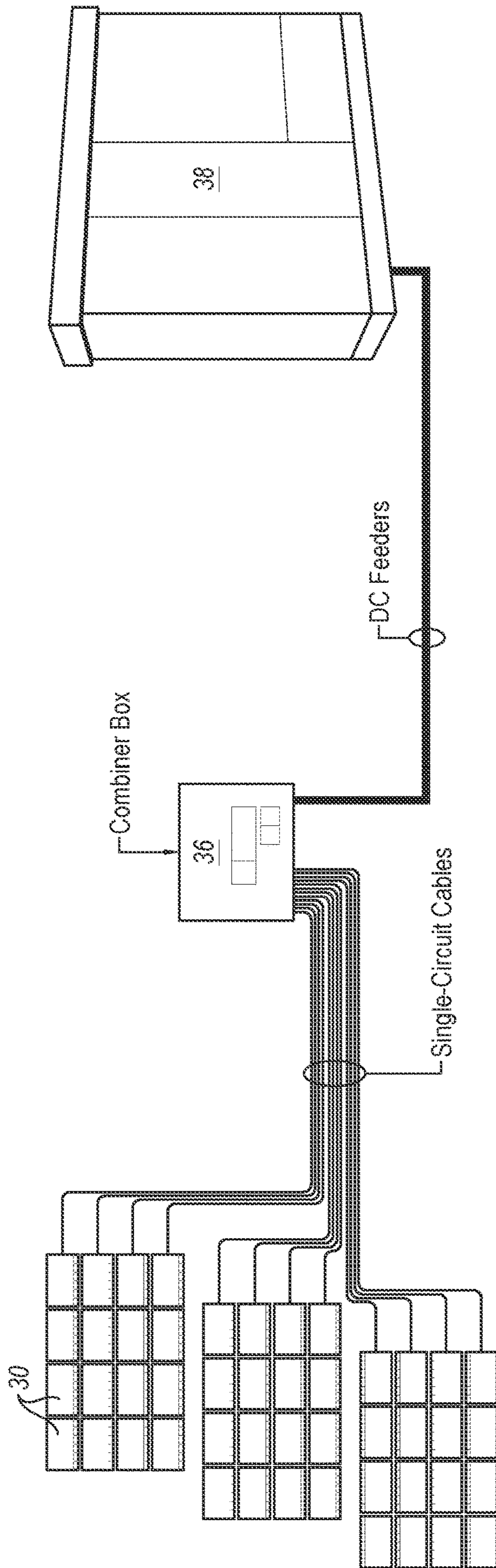


FIG. 1  
Prior Art

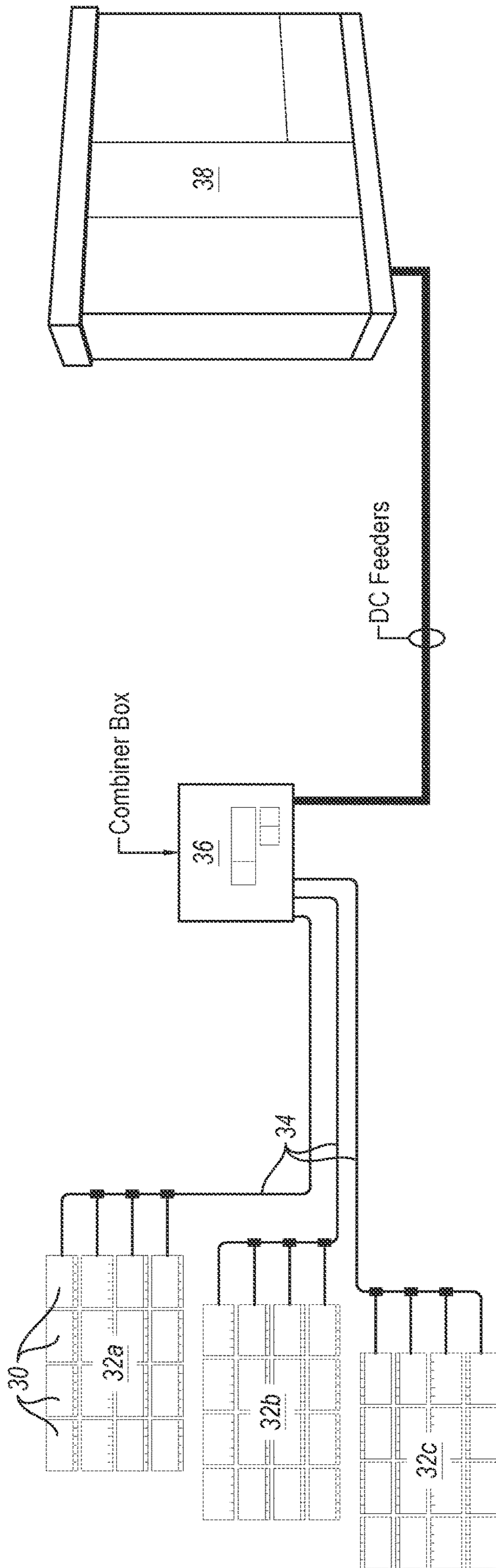


FIG. 2  
Prior Art



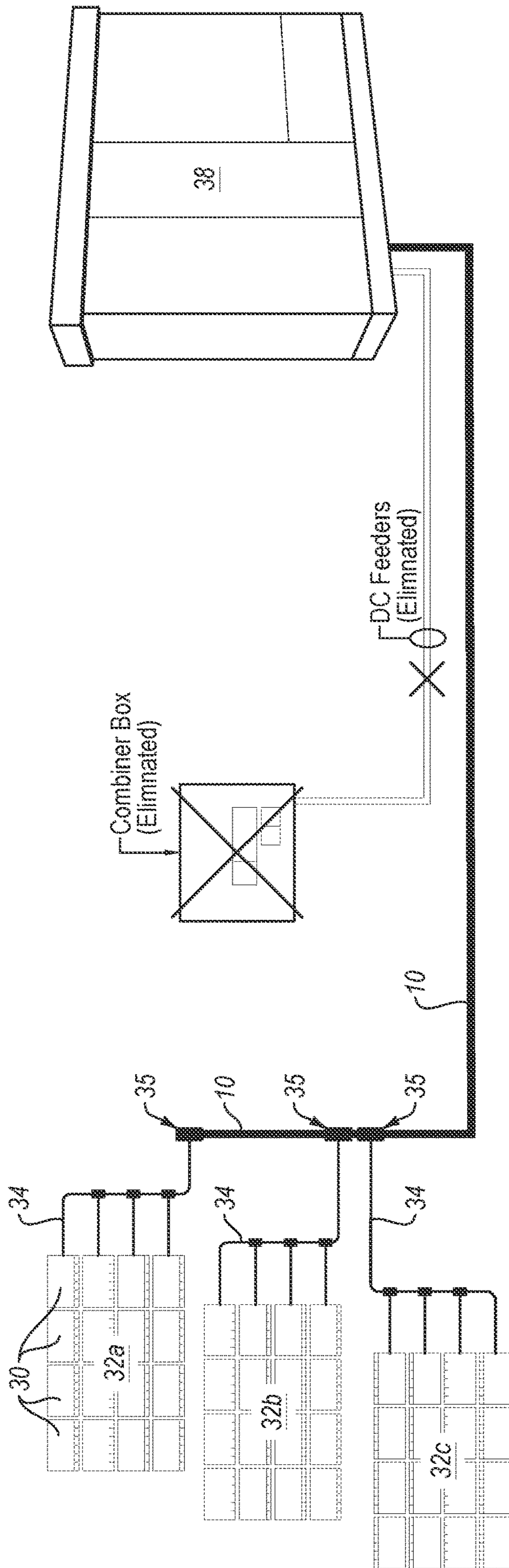


FIG. 3

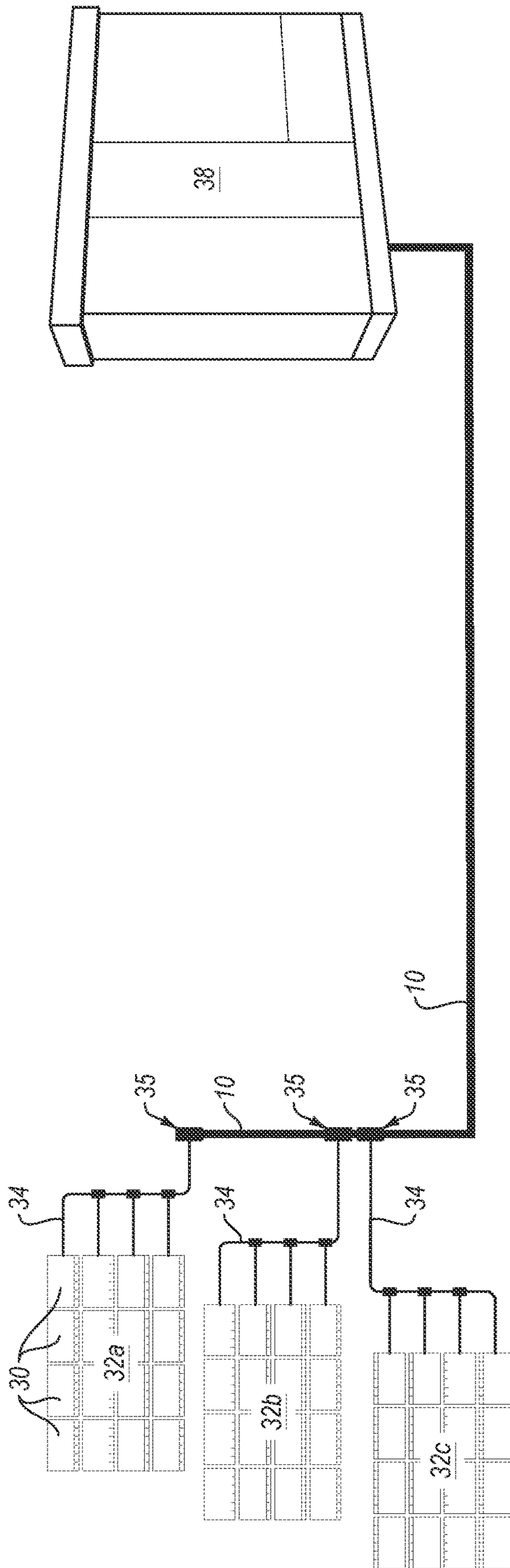


FIG. 4

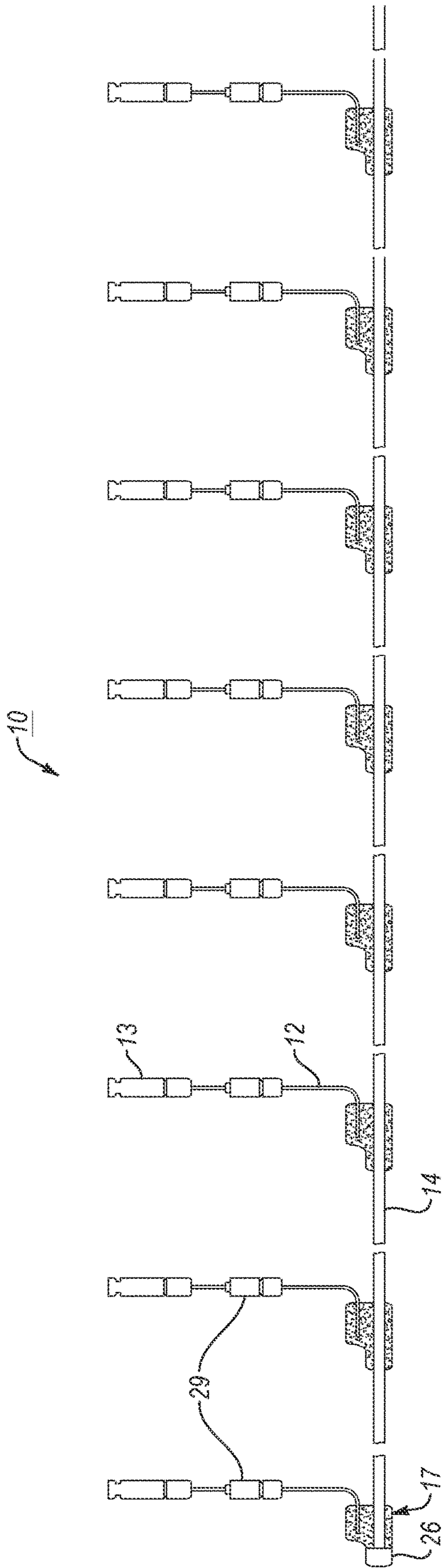


FIG. 5

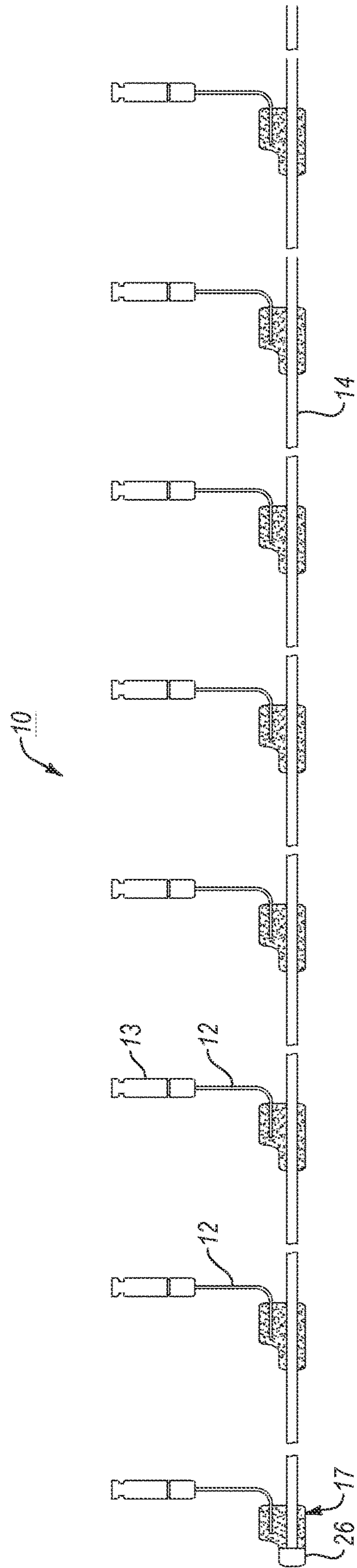
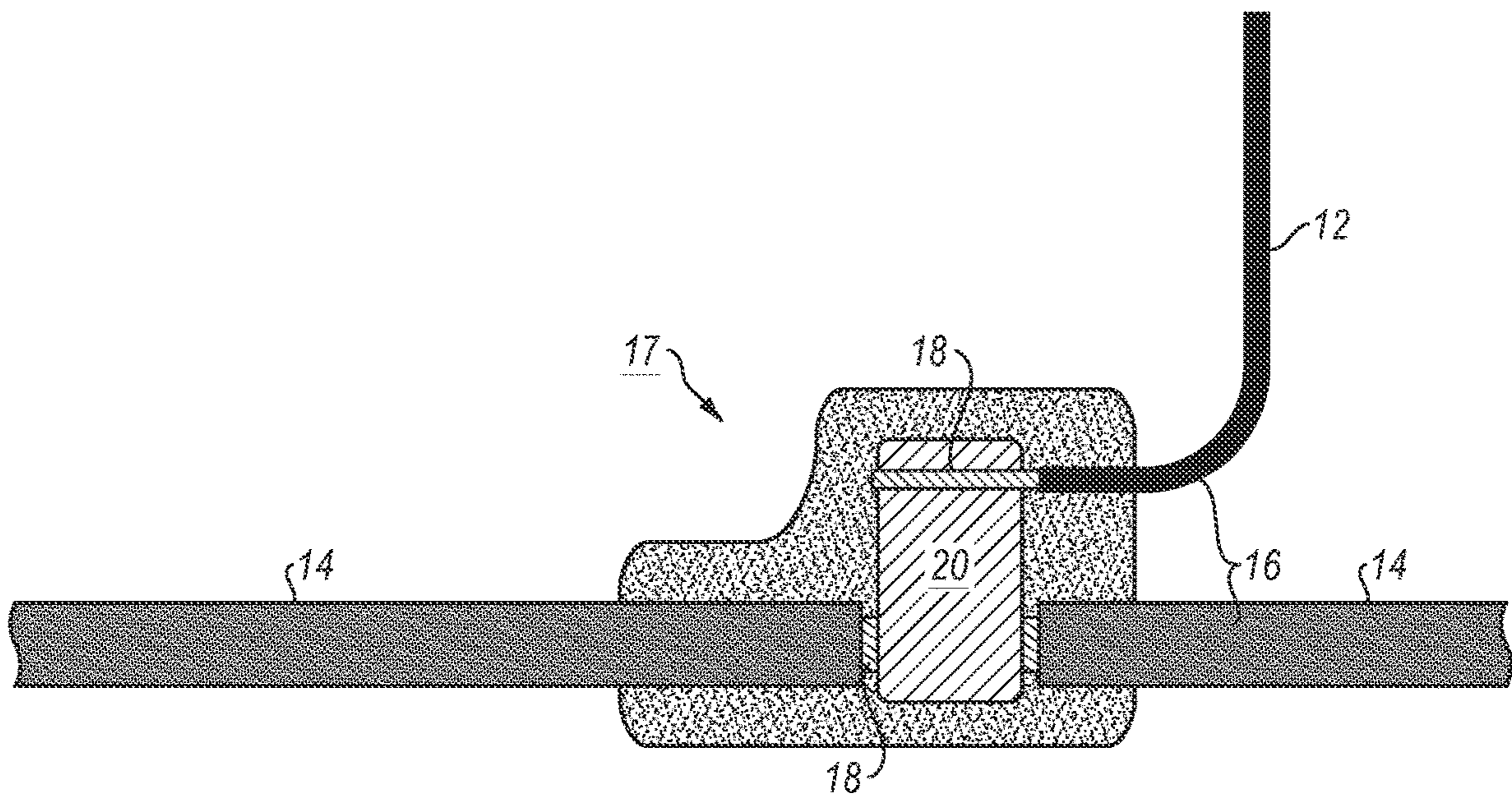


FIG. 6



**FIG. 7**



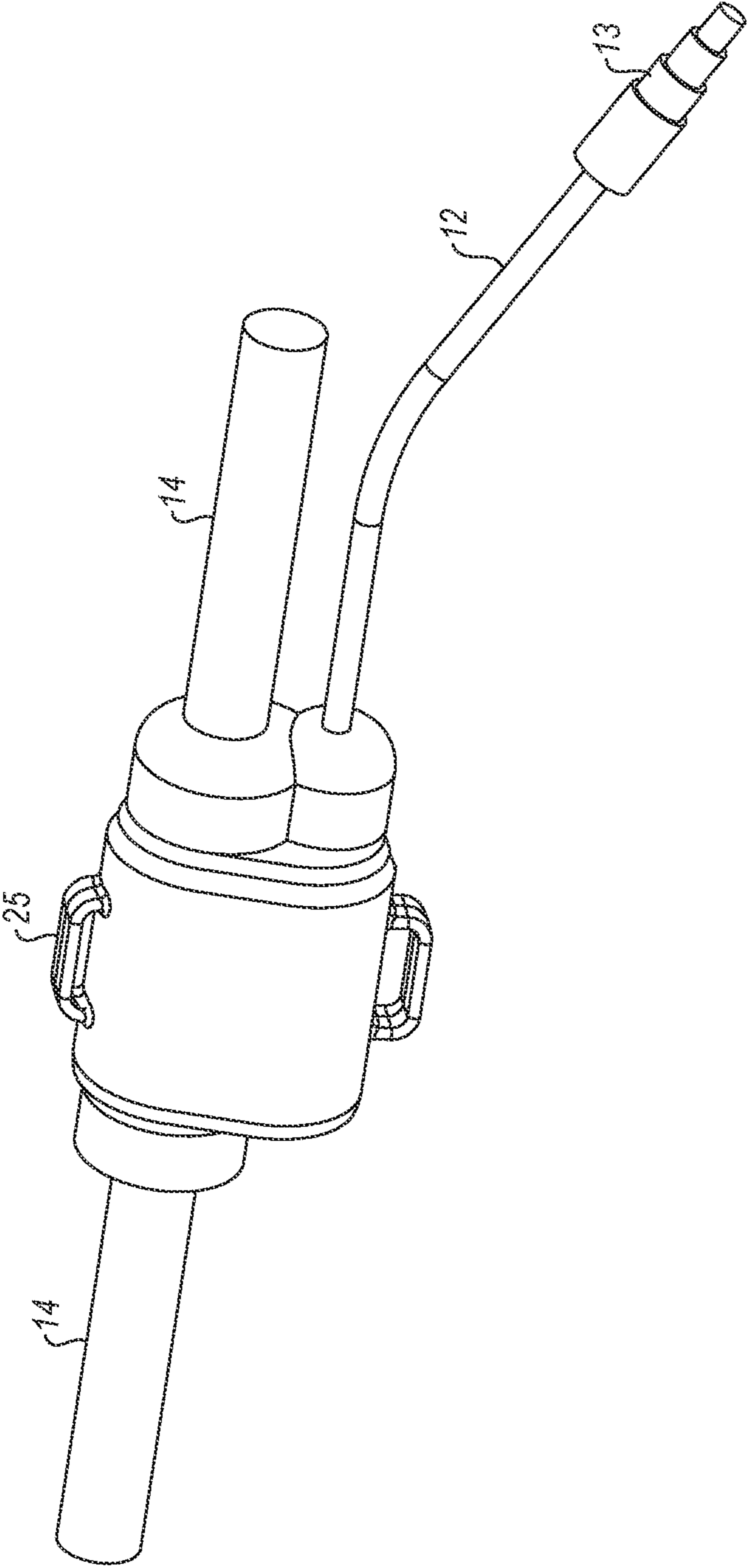


FIG. 8

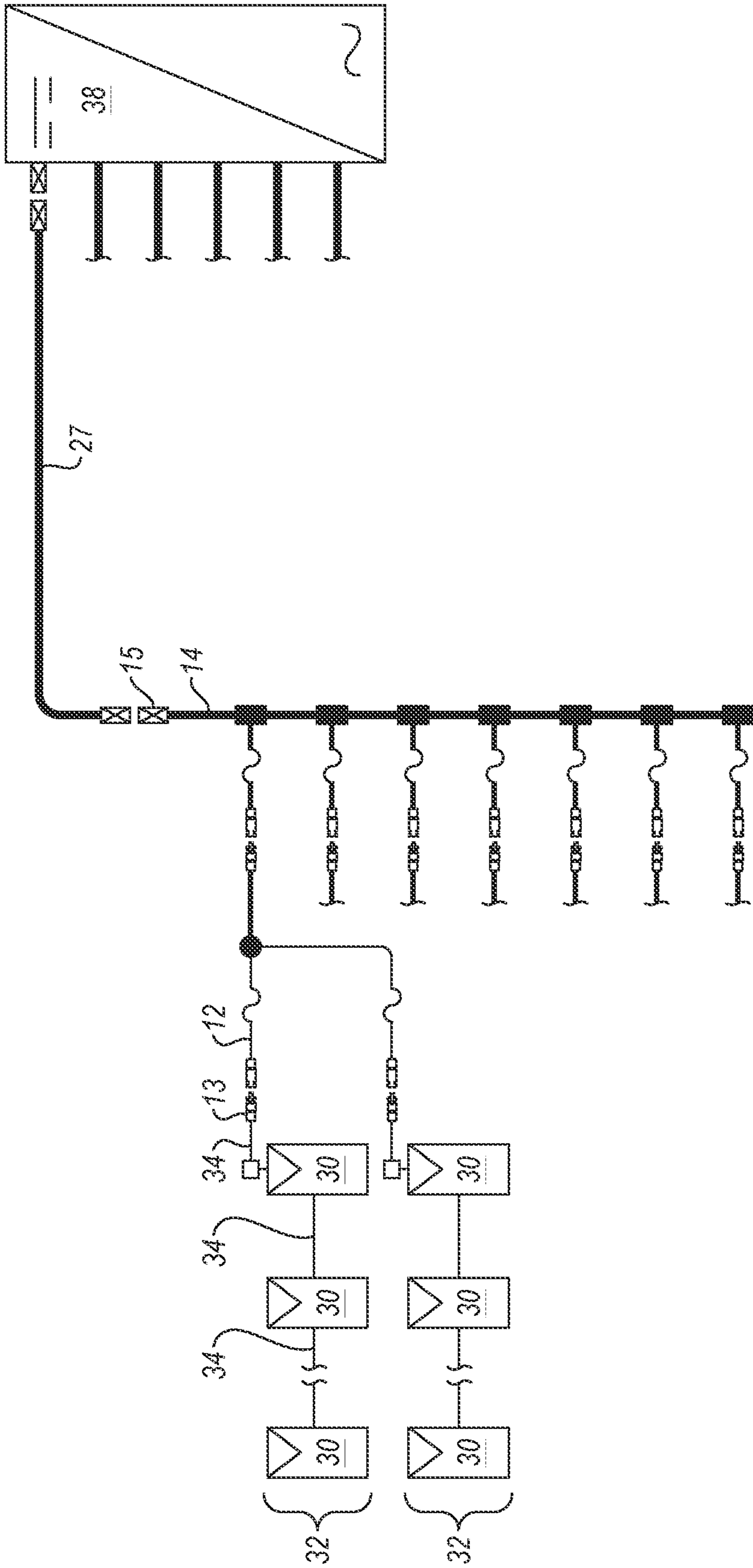


FIG. 9

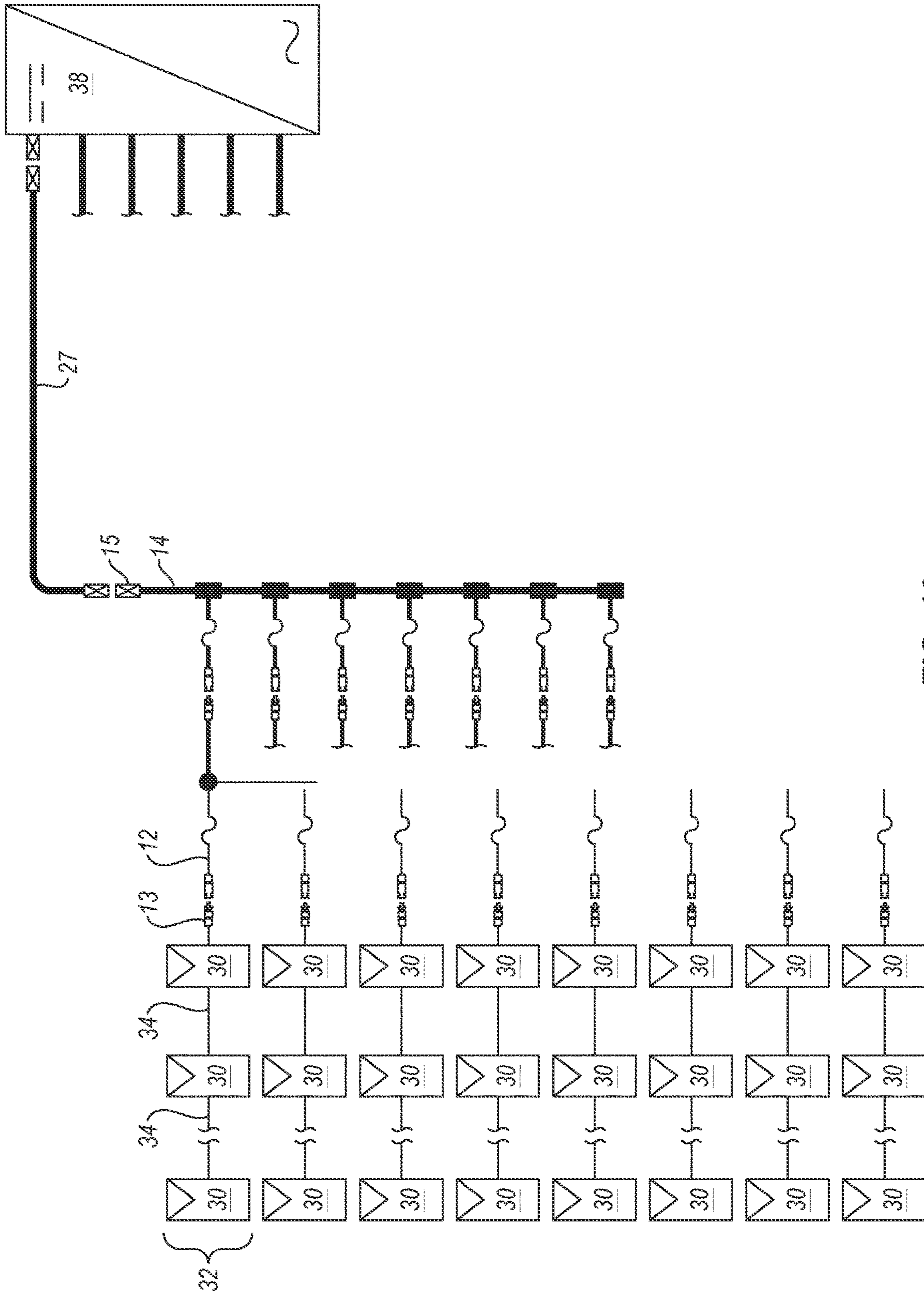


FIG. 10

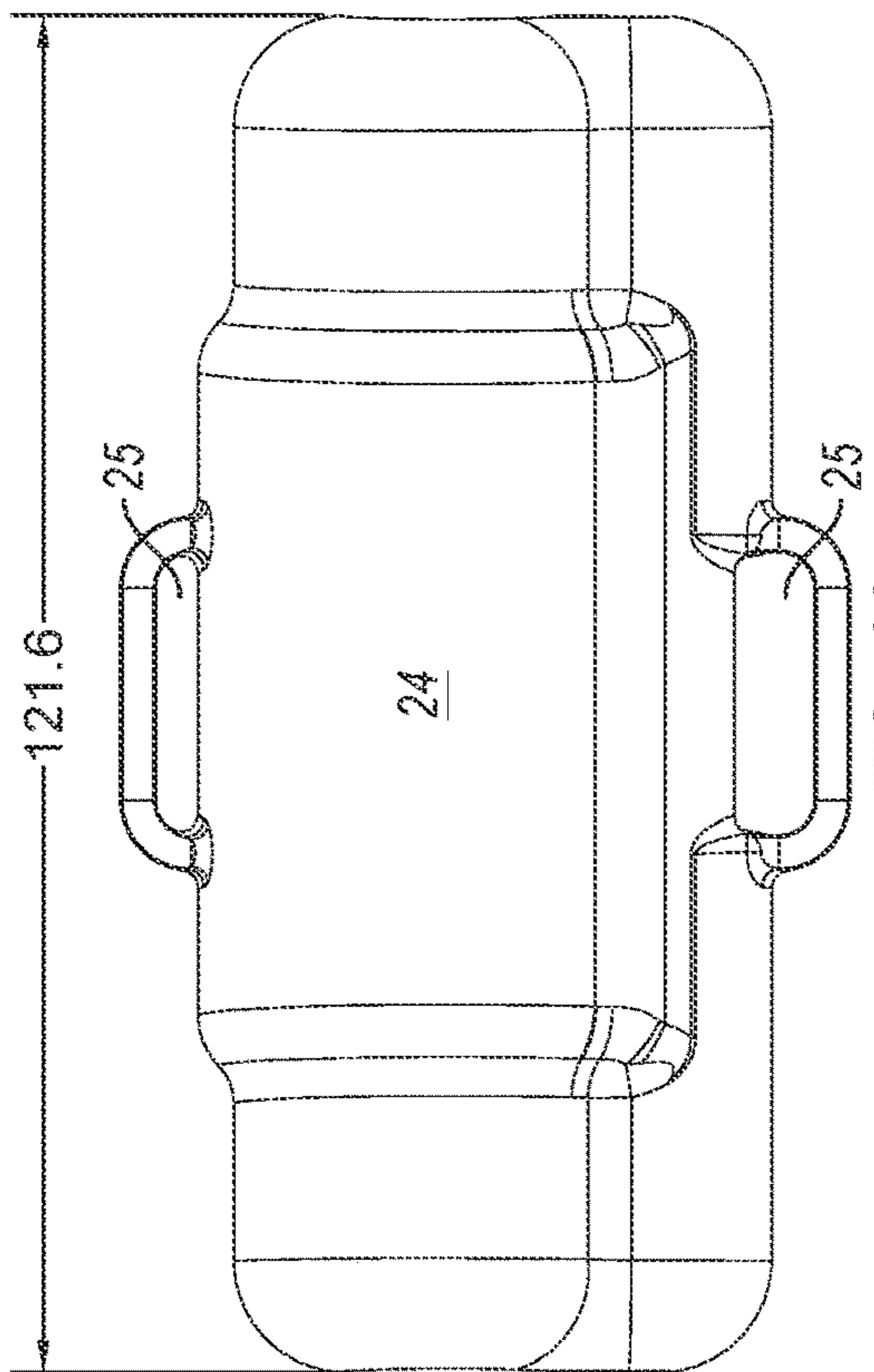


FIG. 11

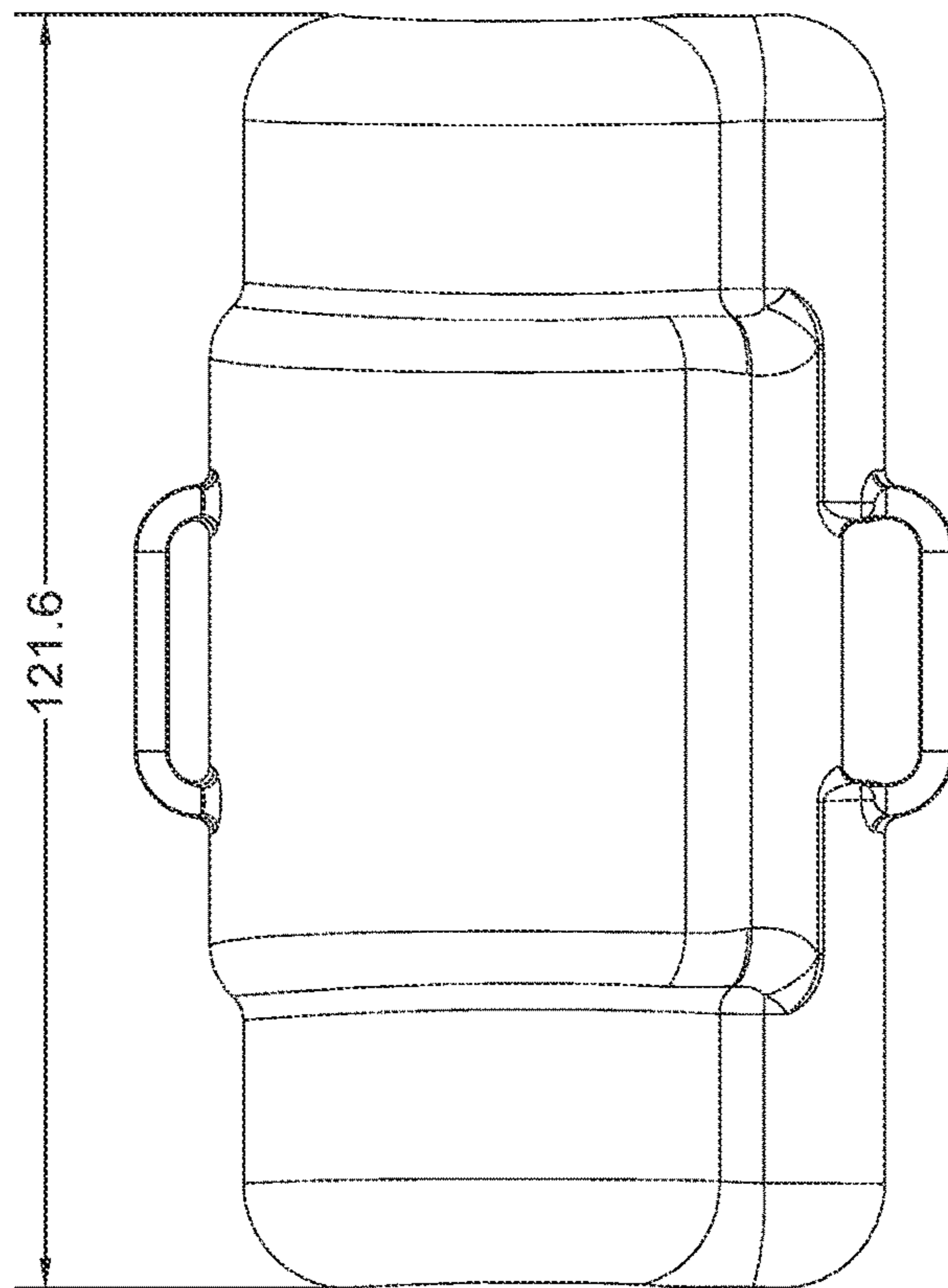


FIG. 13

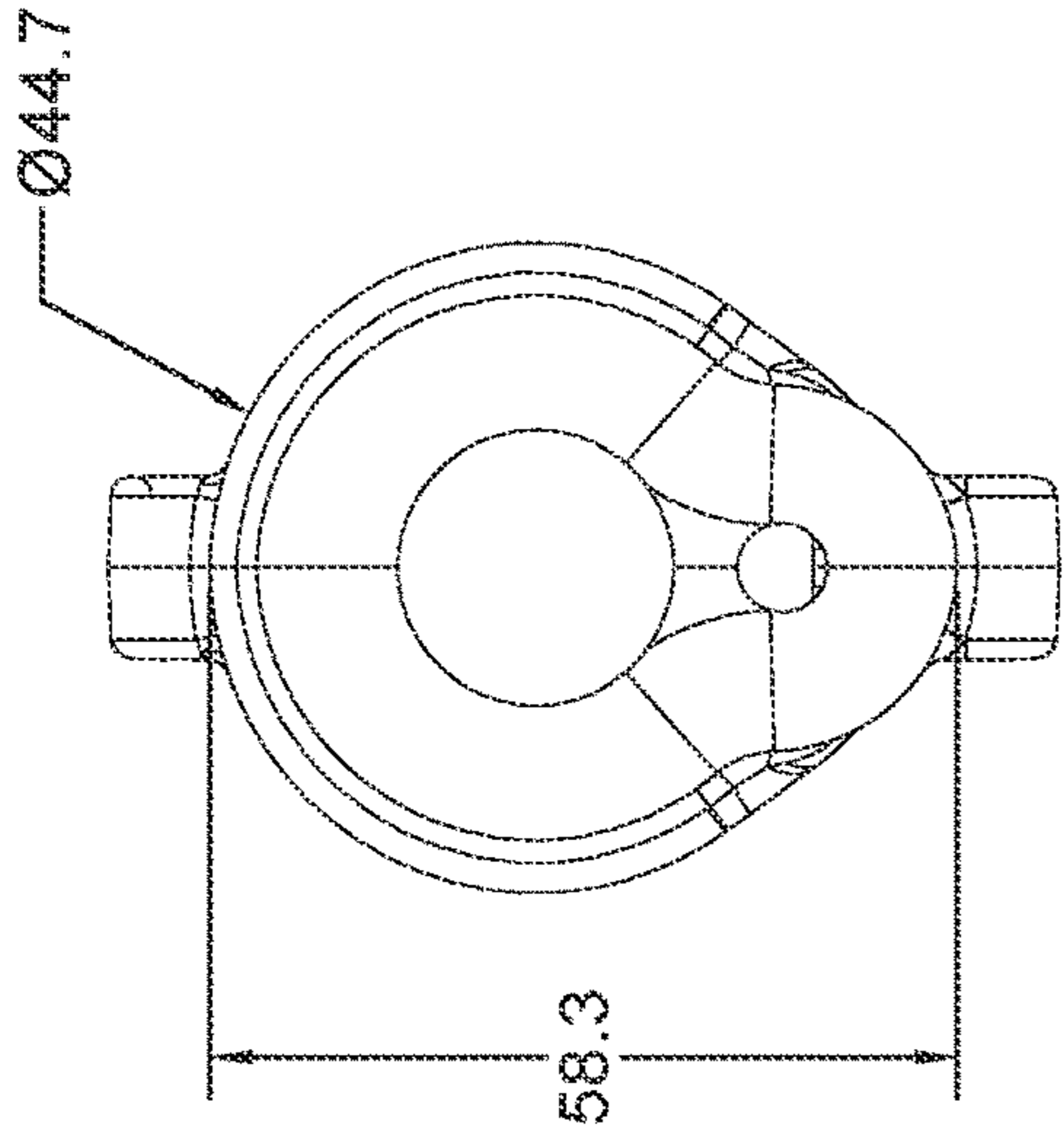


FIG. 12

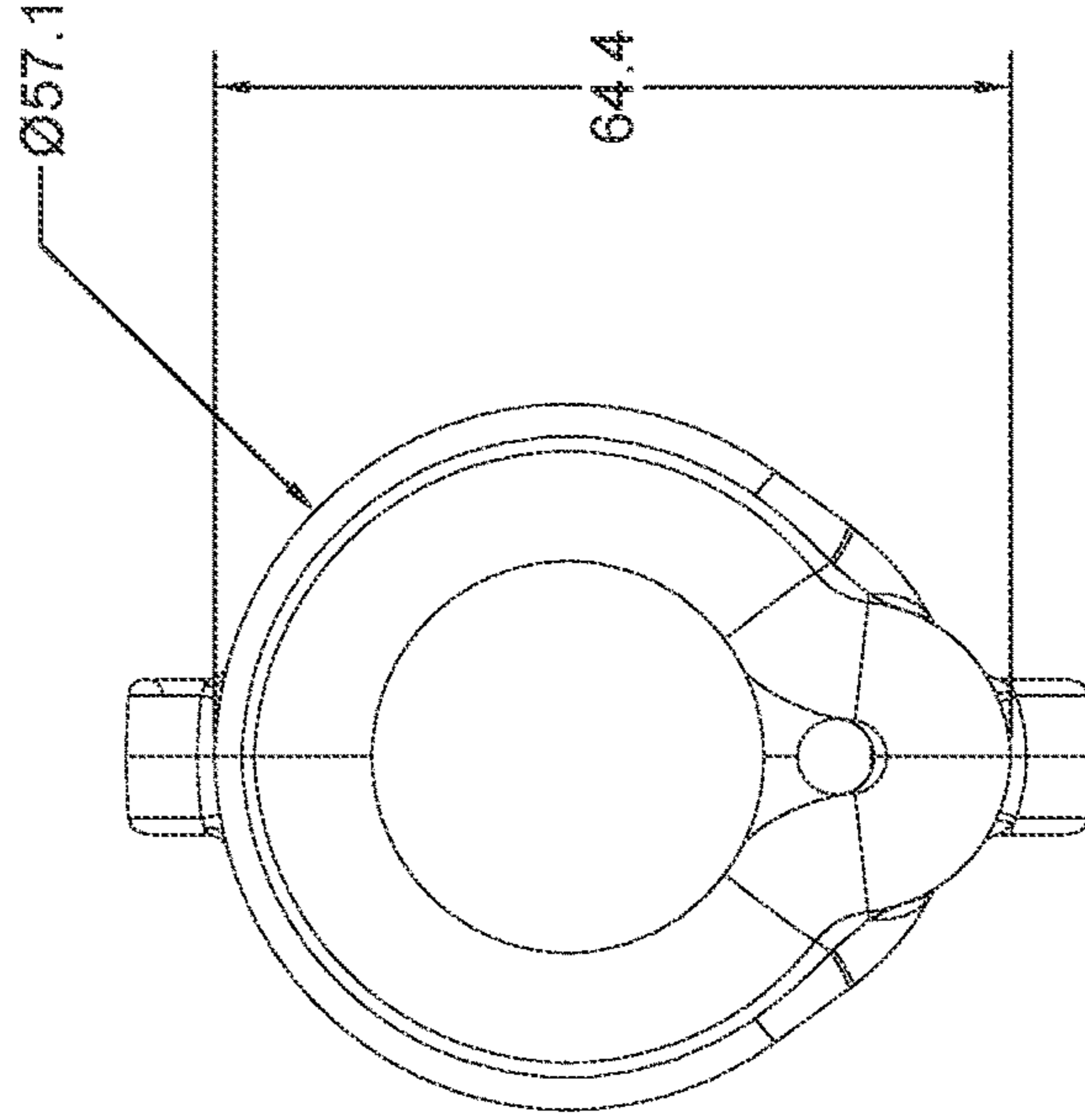


FIG. 14



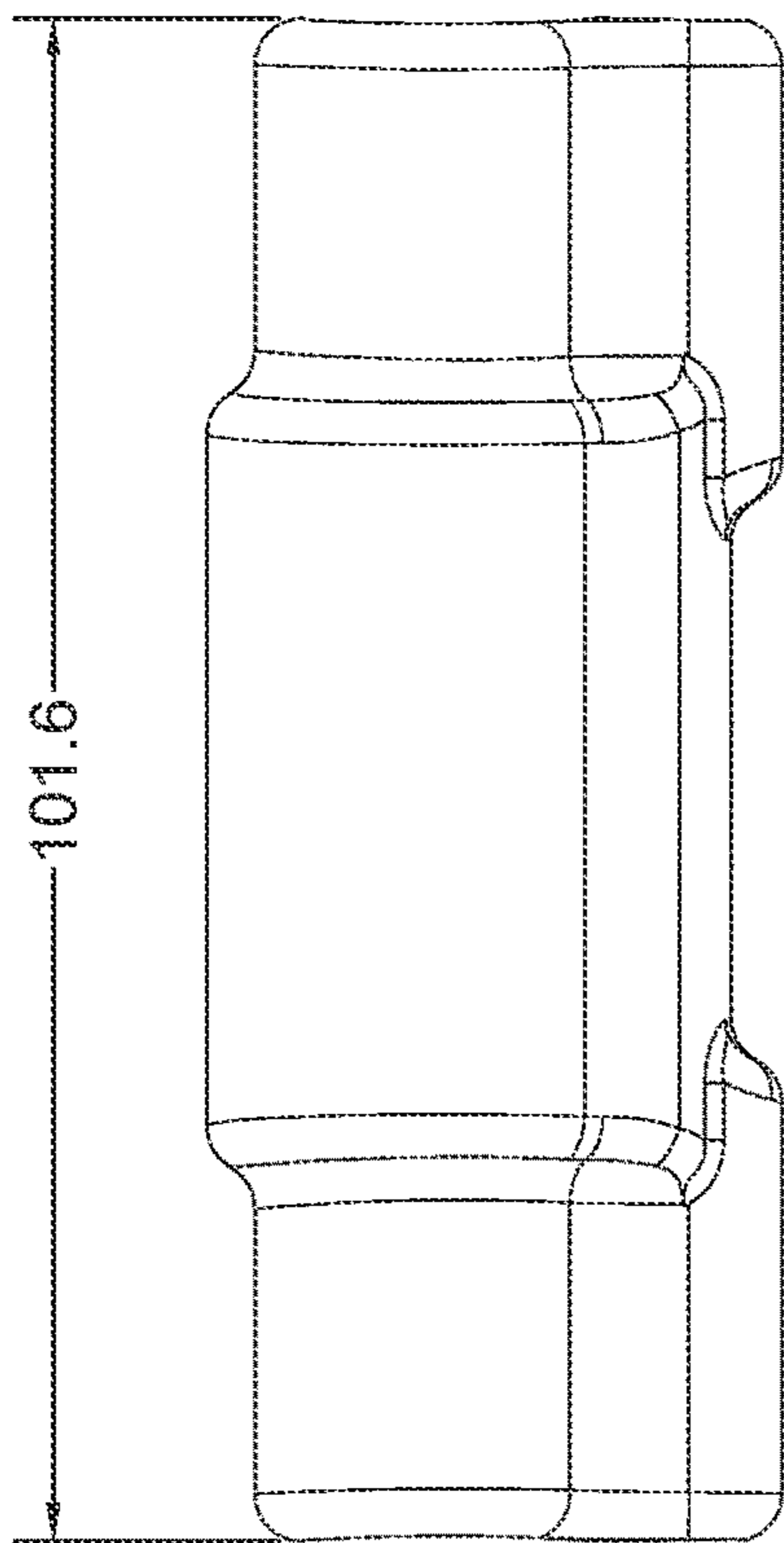


FIG. 15

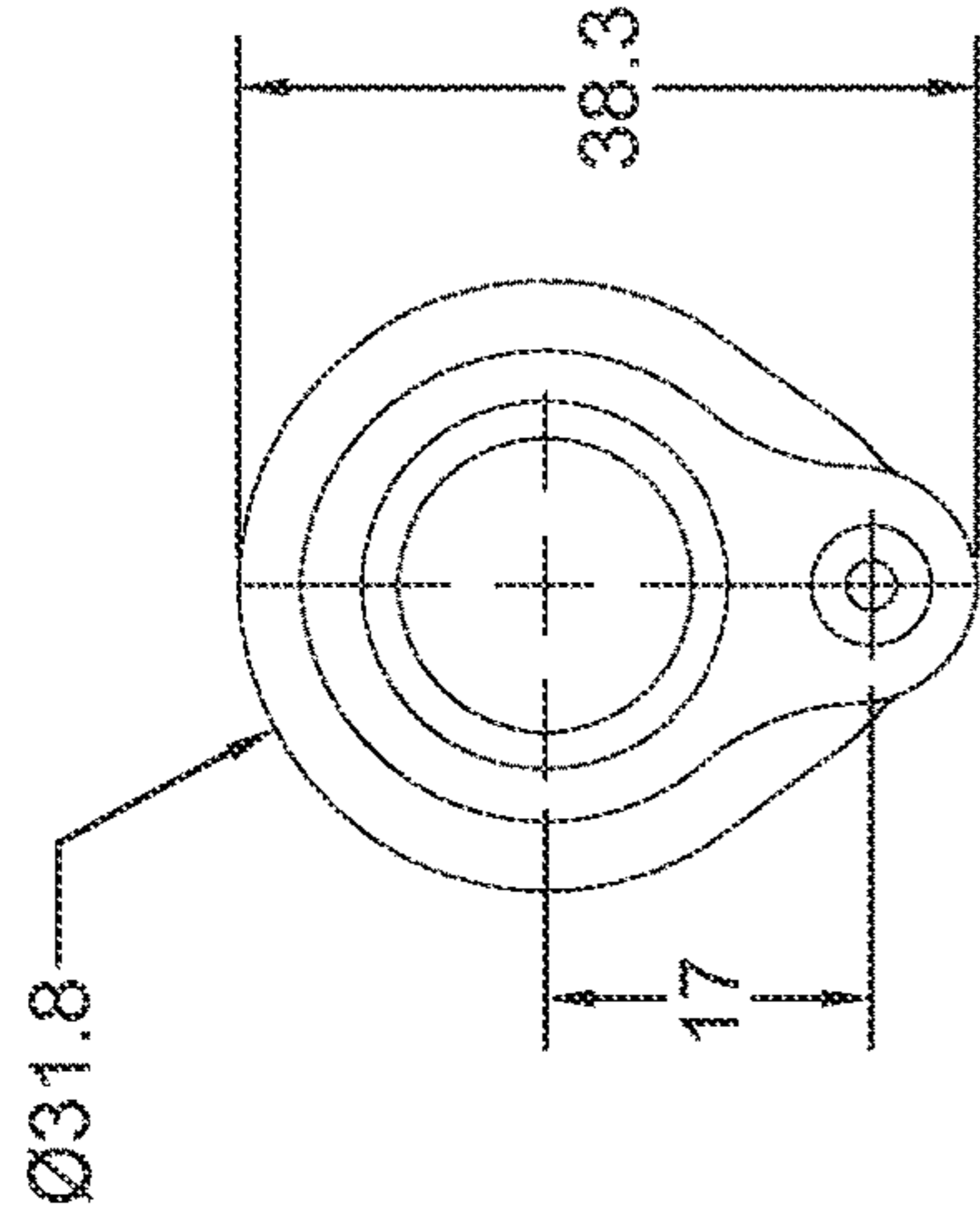


FIG. 16

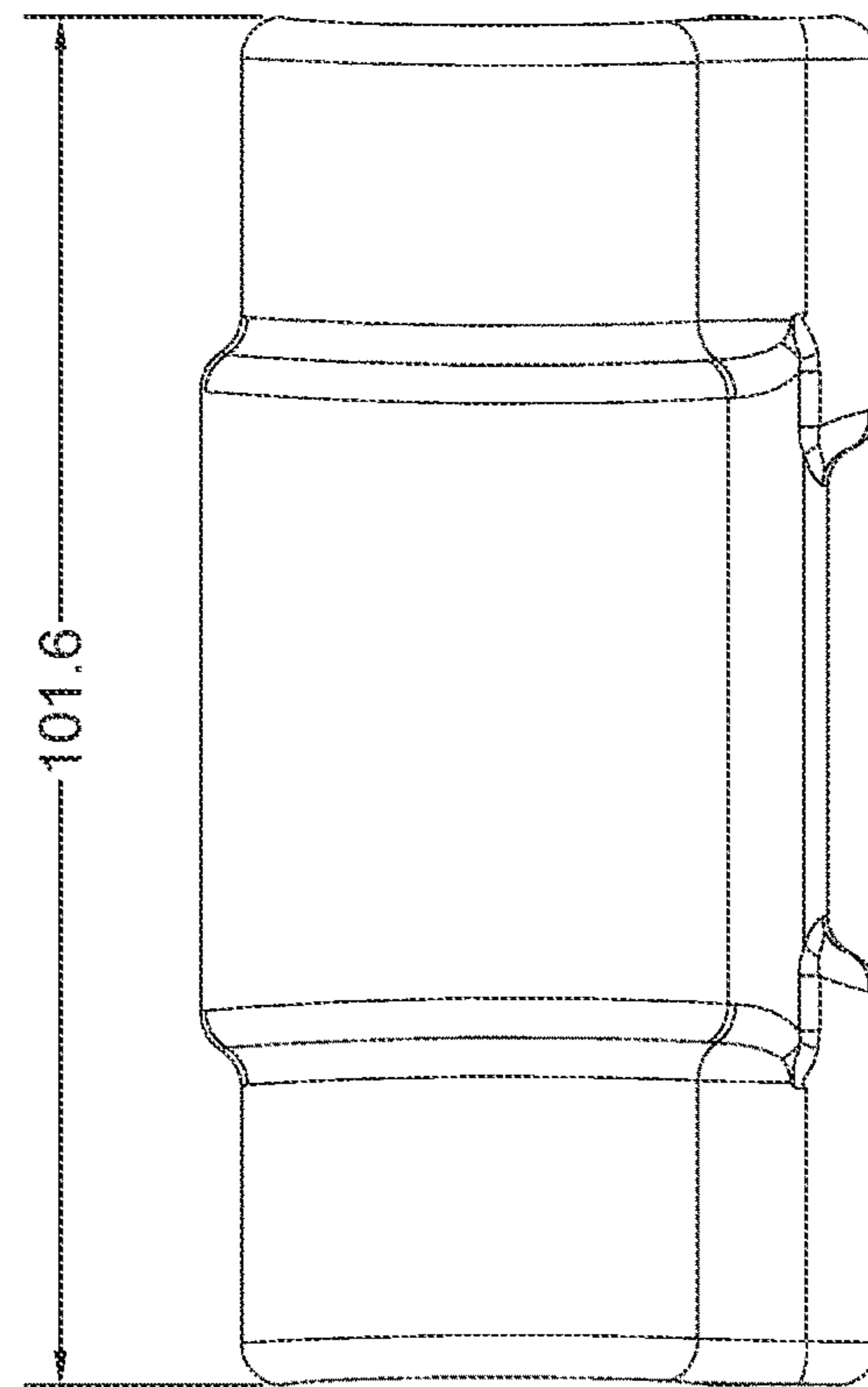


FIG. 17

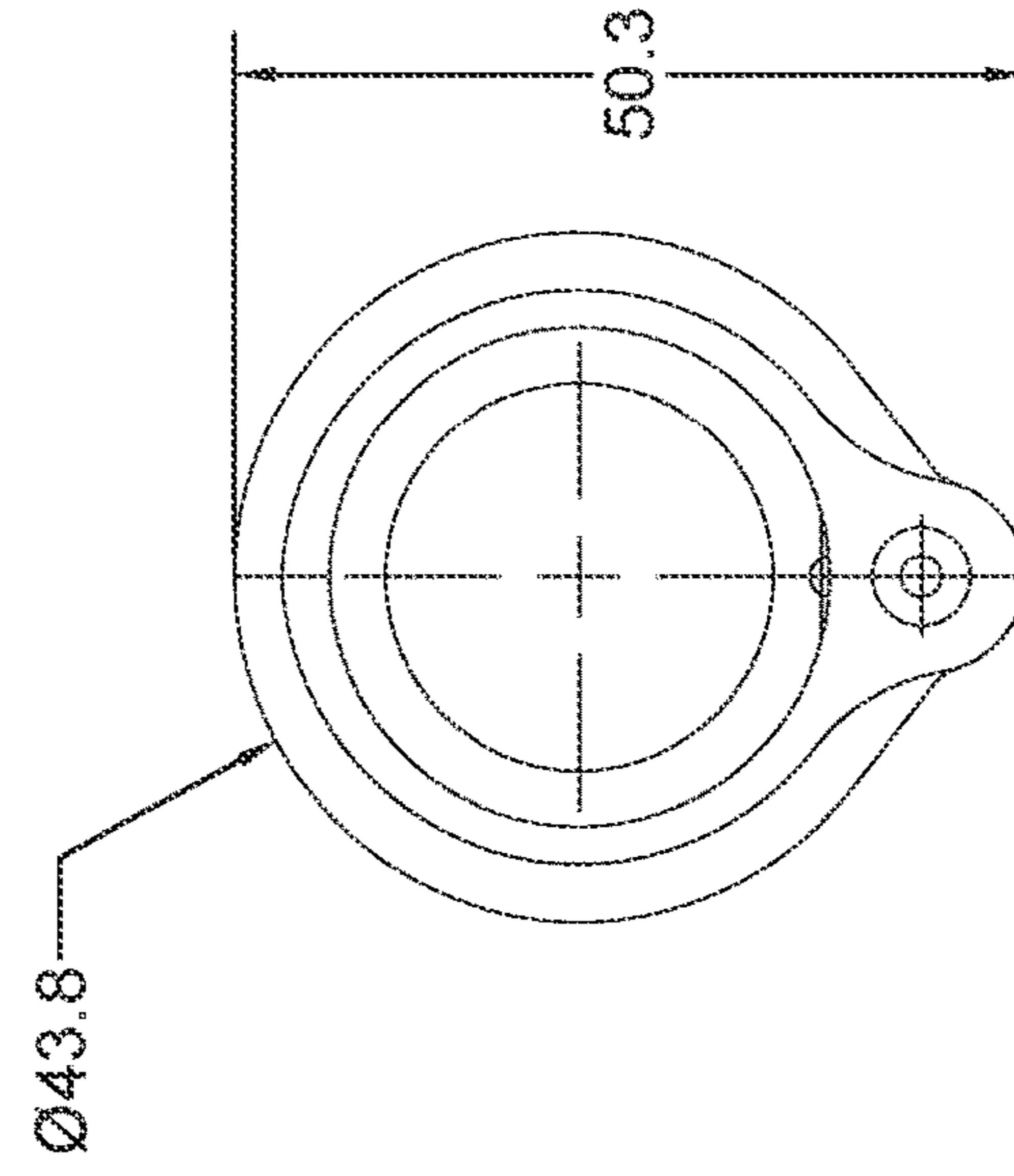


FIG. 18

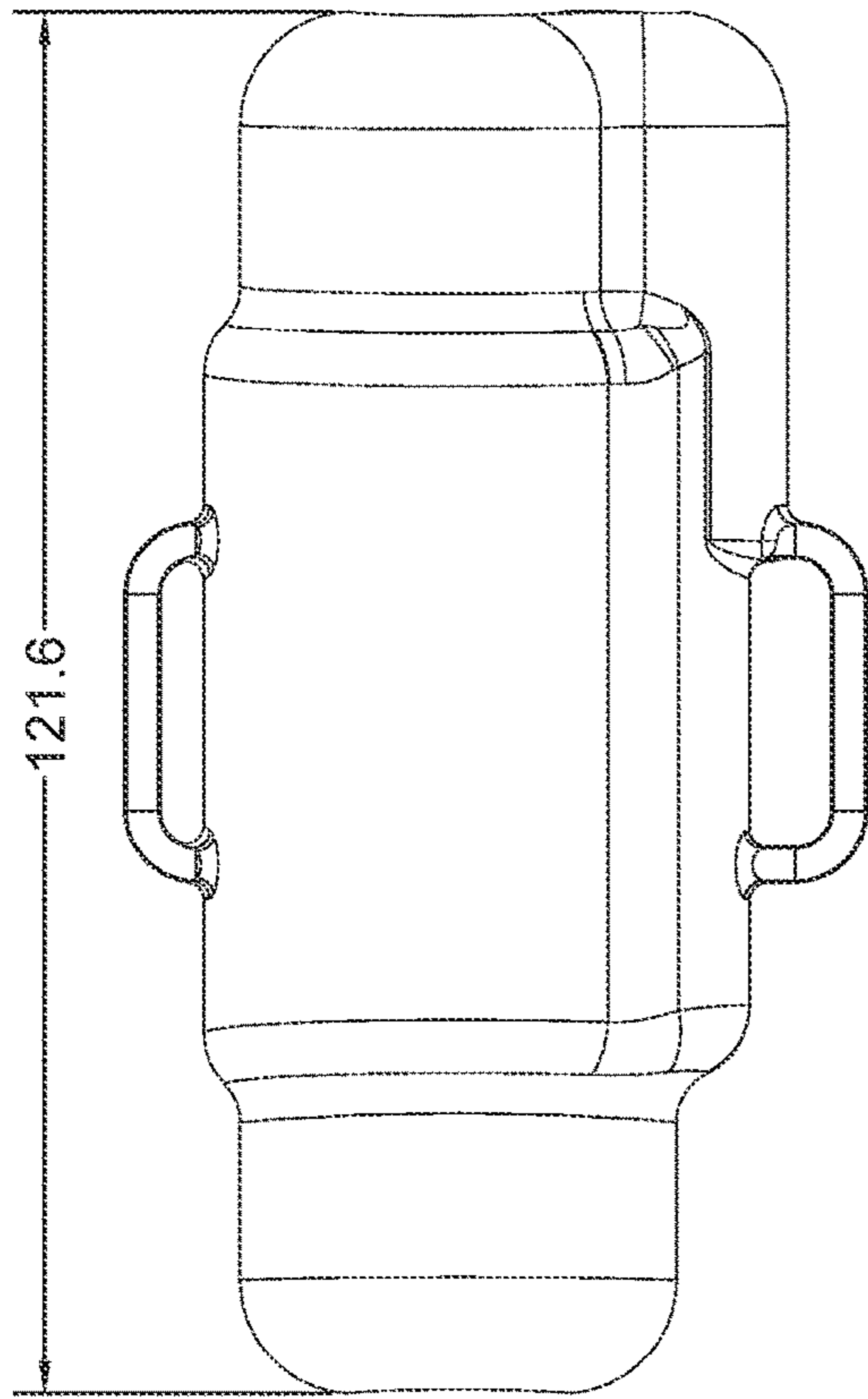


FIG. 19

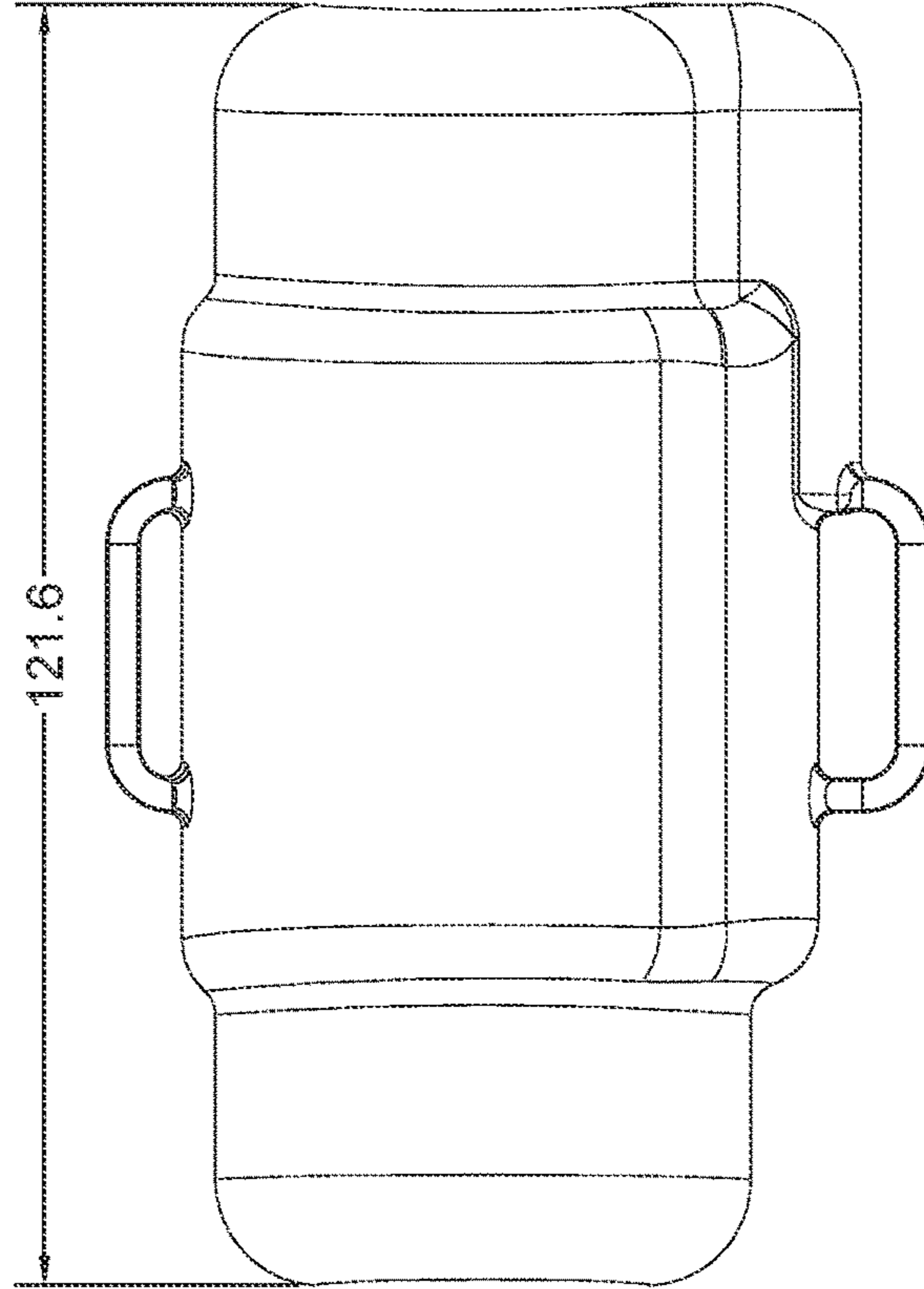


FIG. 21

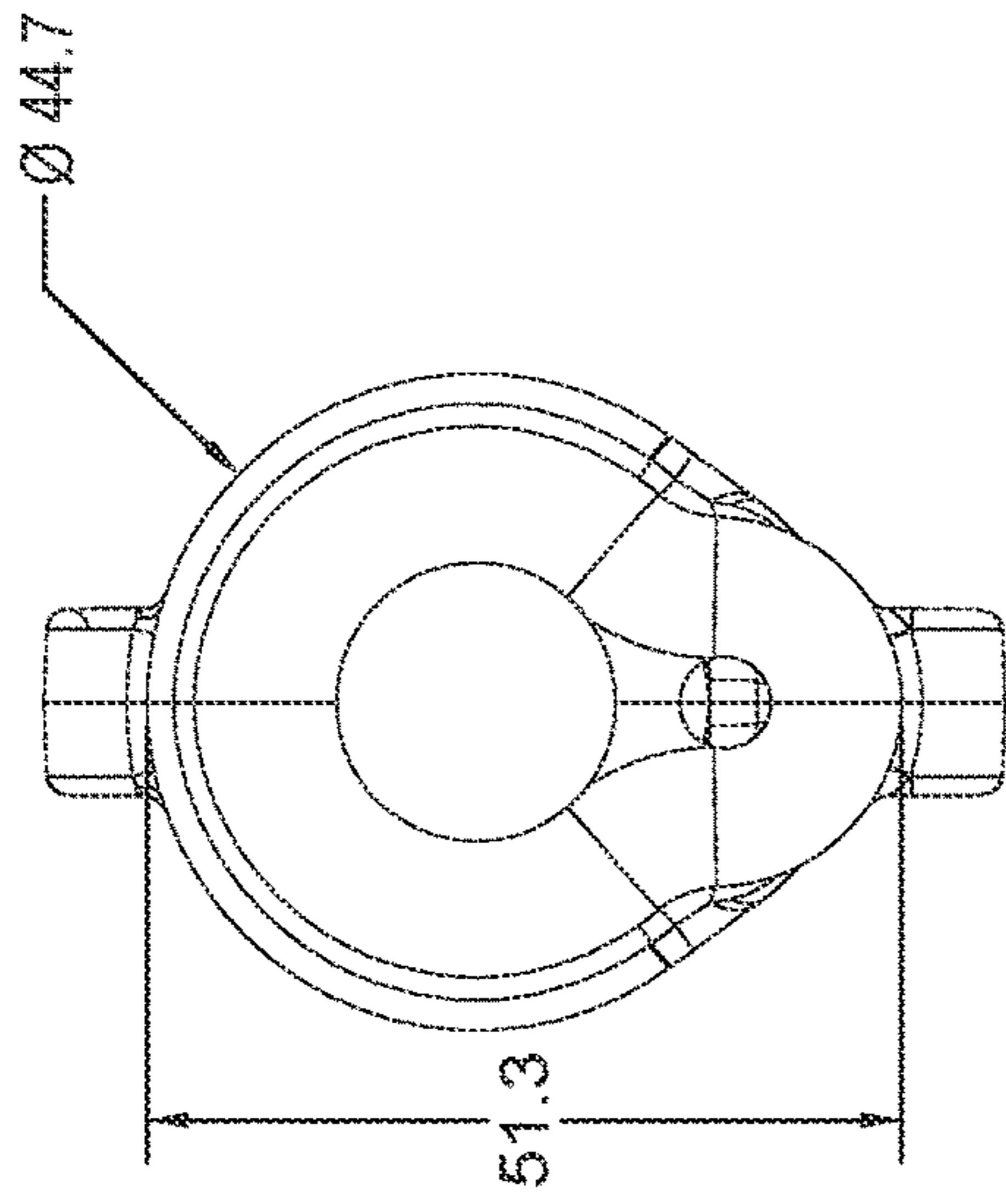


FIG. 20

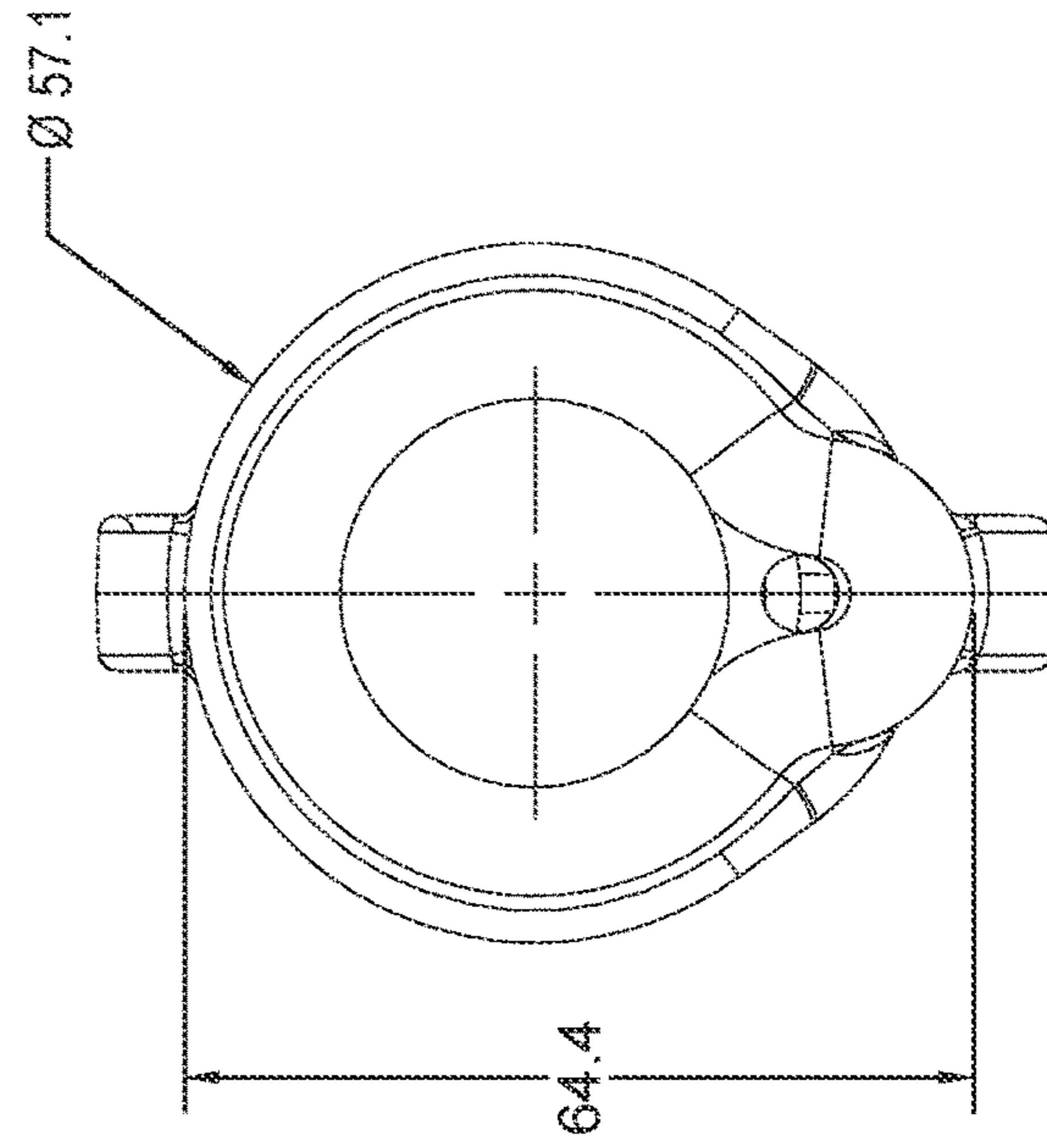


FIG. 22

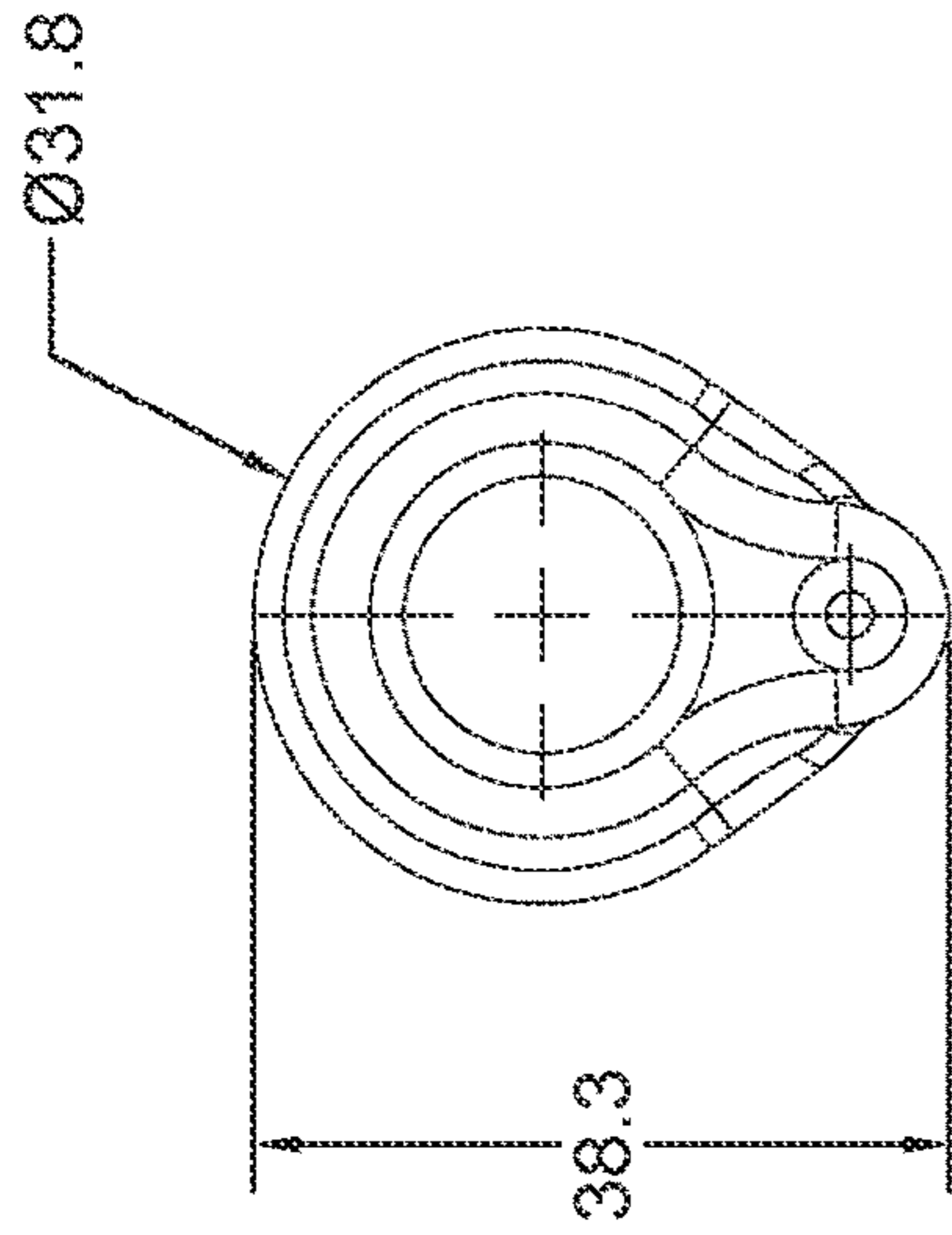


FIG. 24

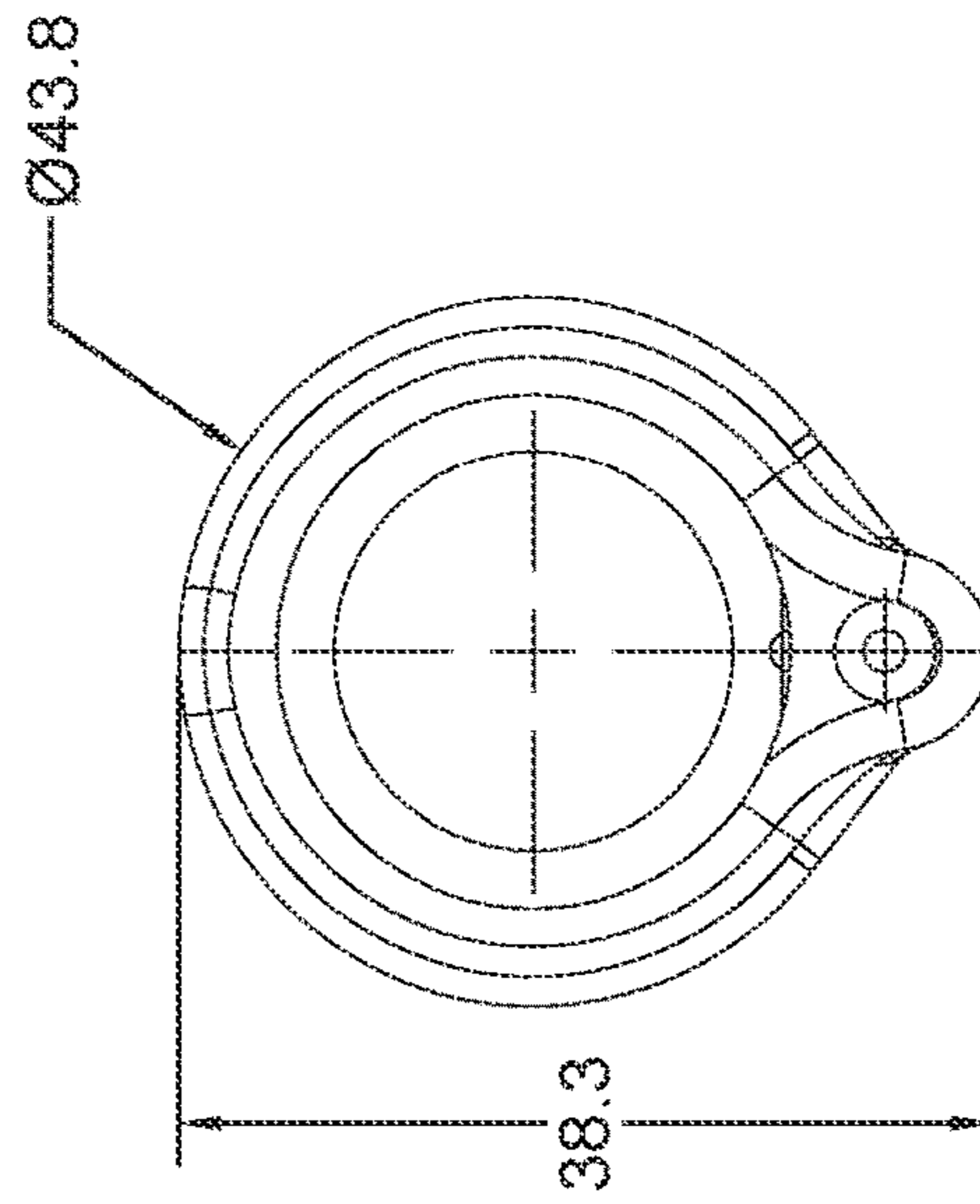


FIG. 26

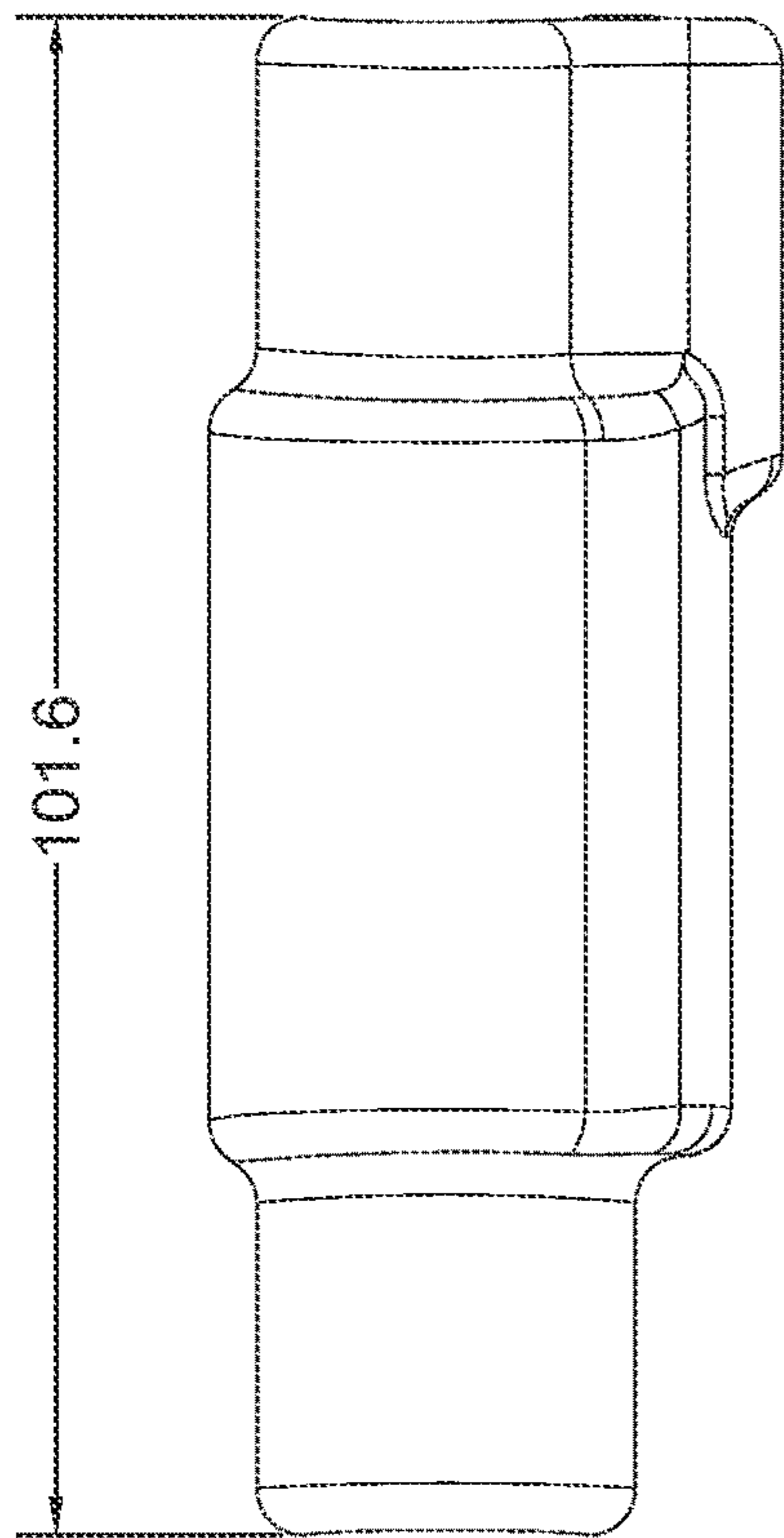


FIG. 23

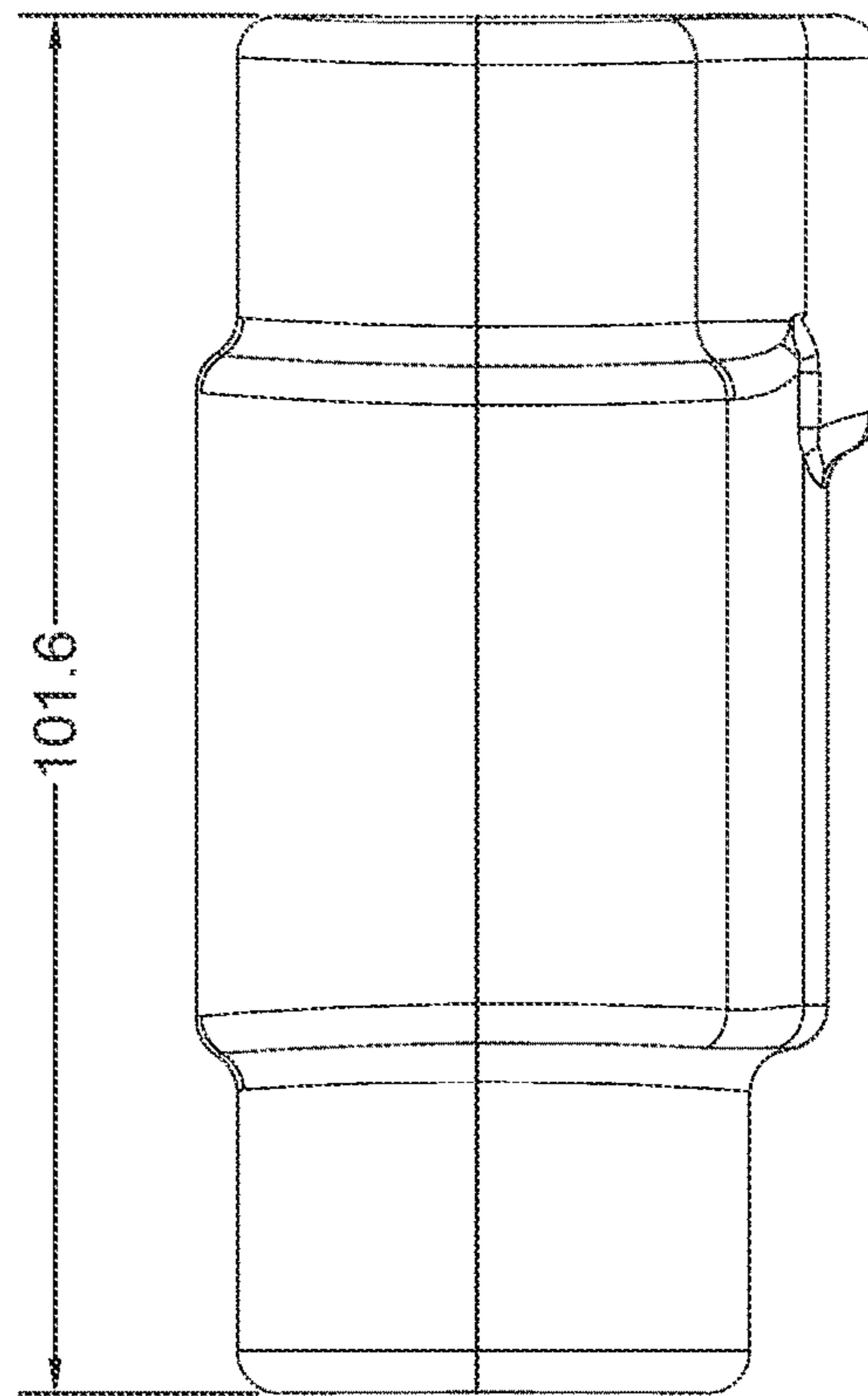


FIG. 25

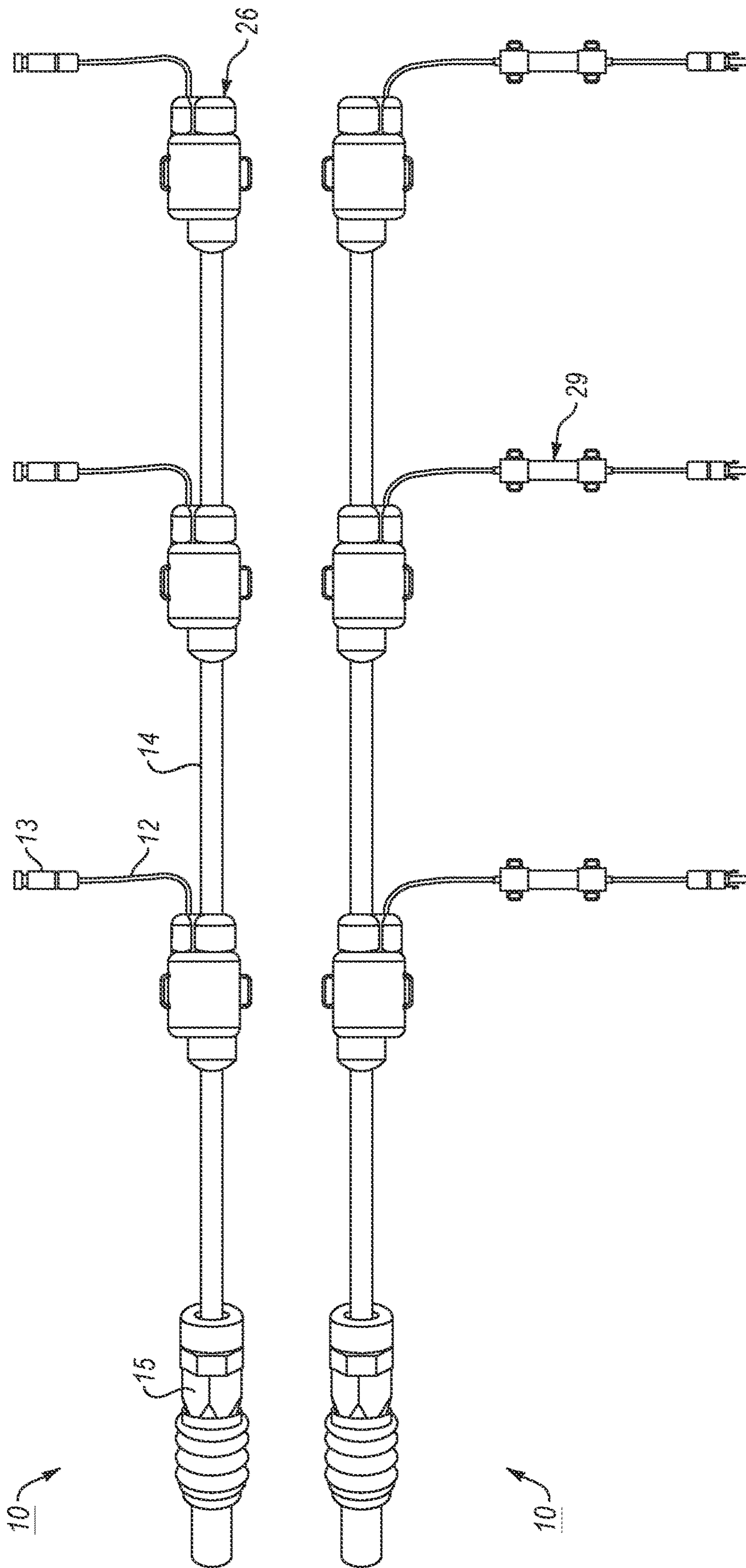


FIG. 27



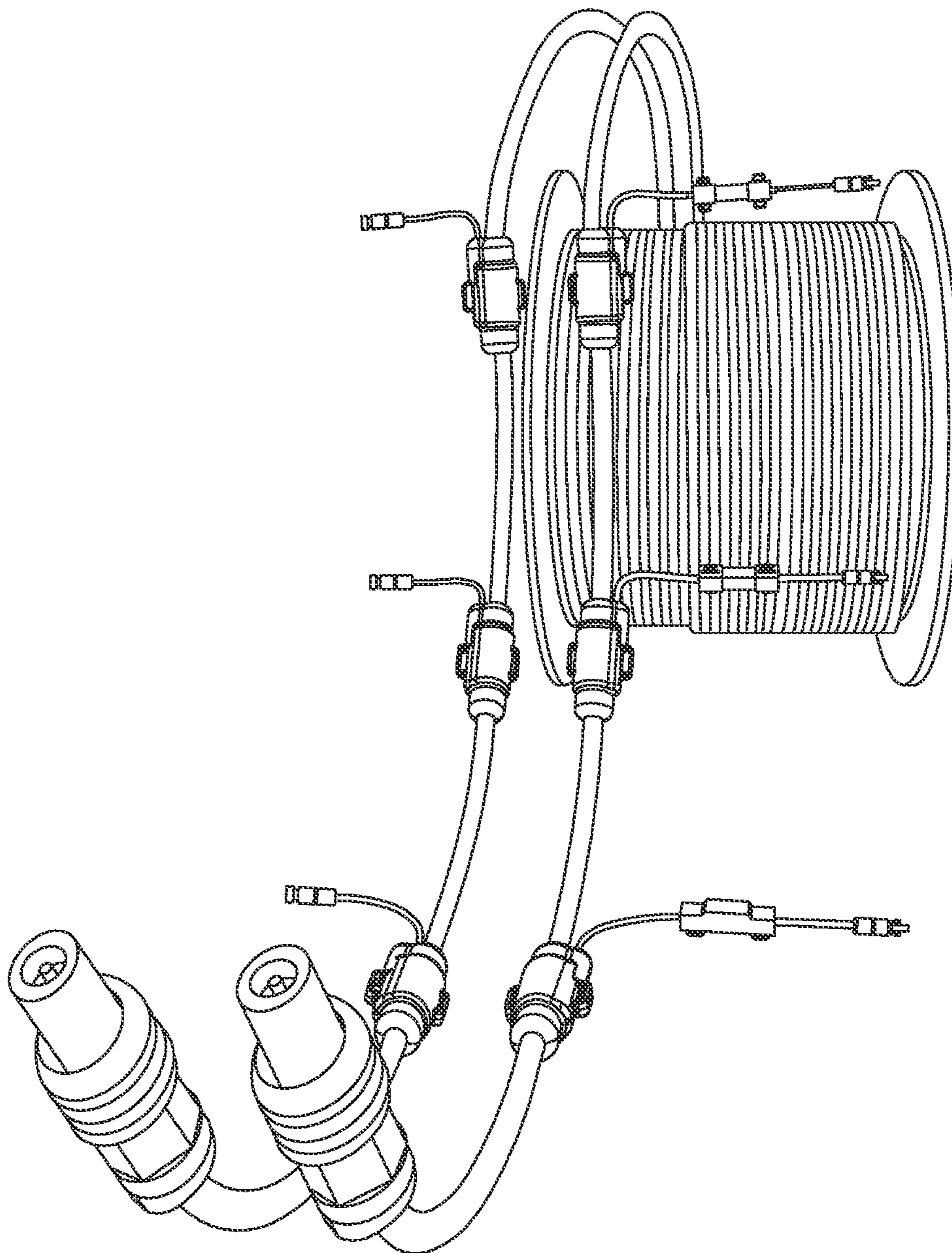
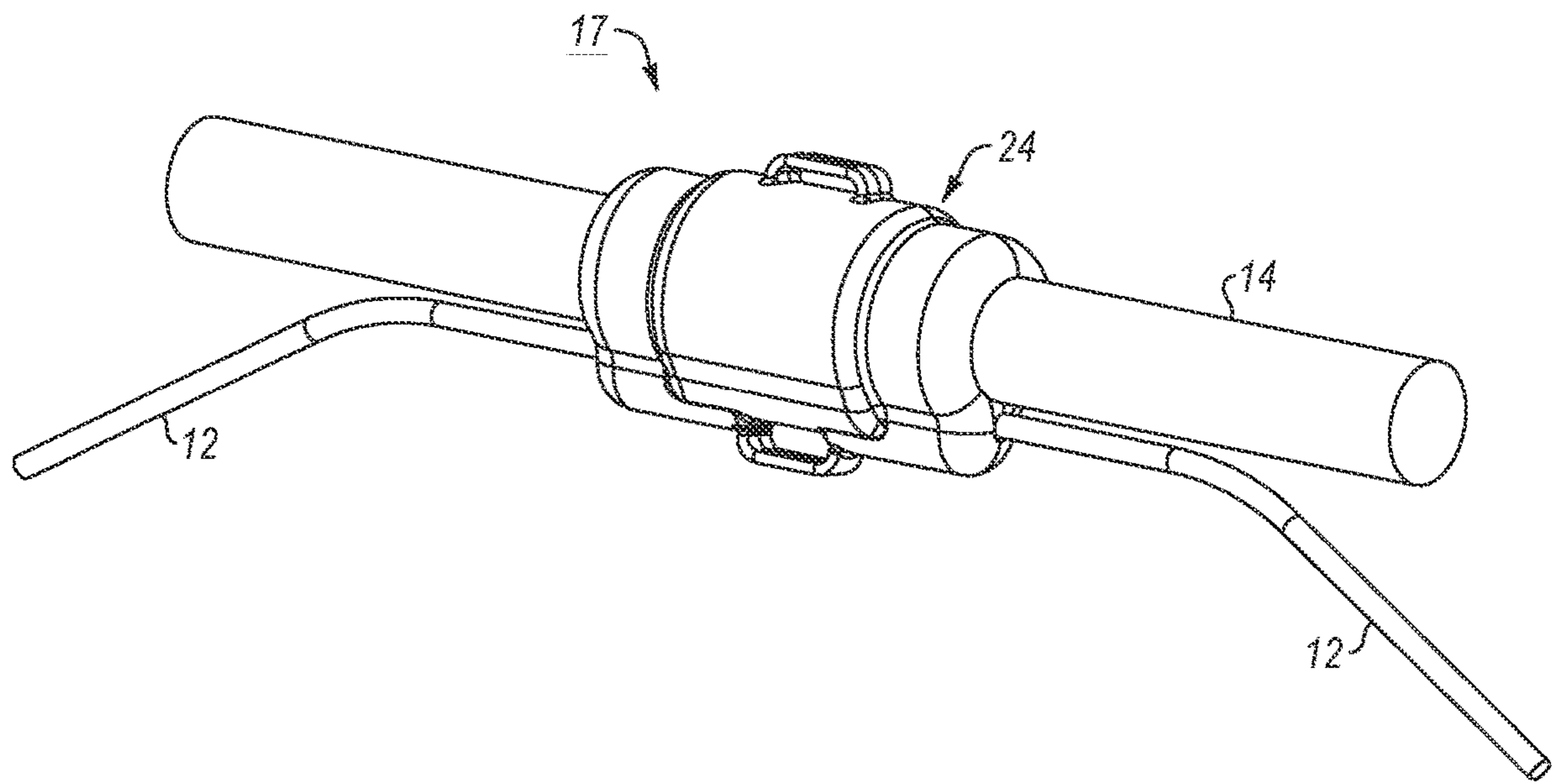
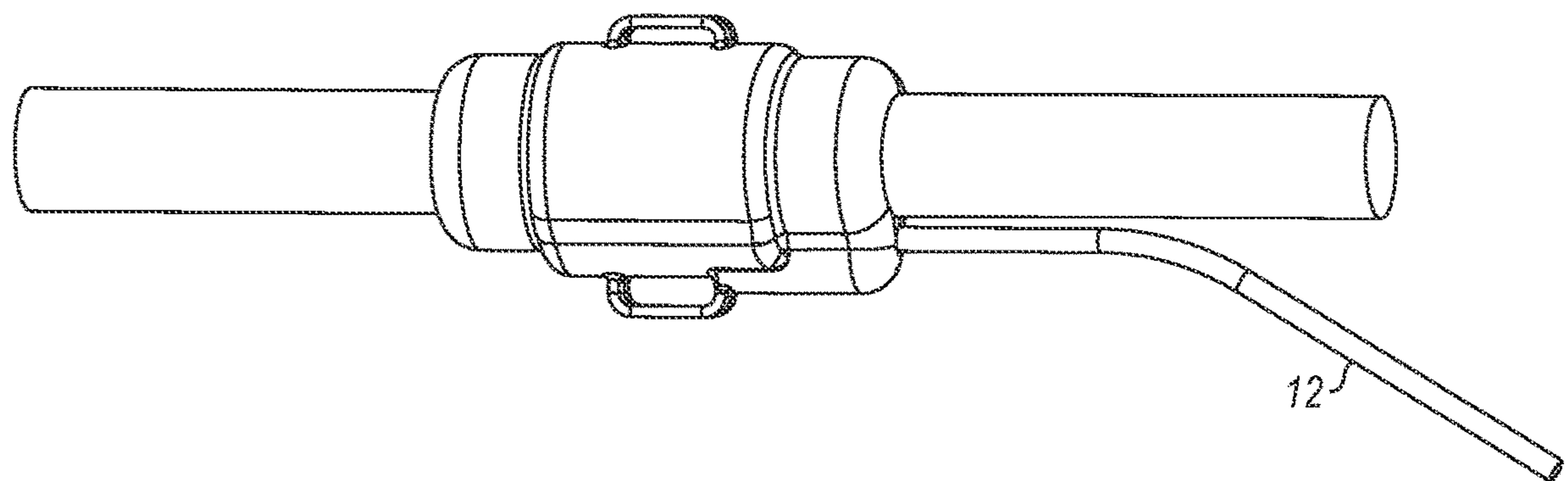


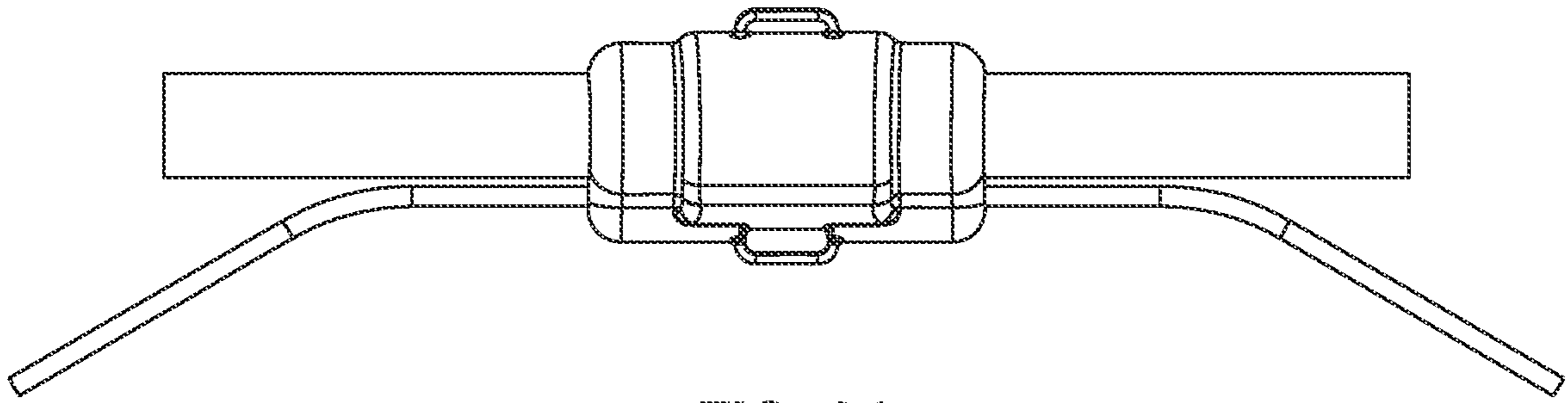
FIG. 28



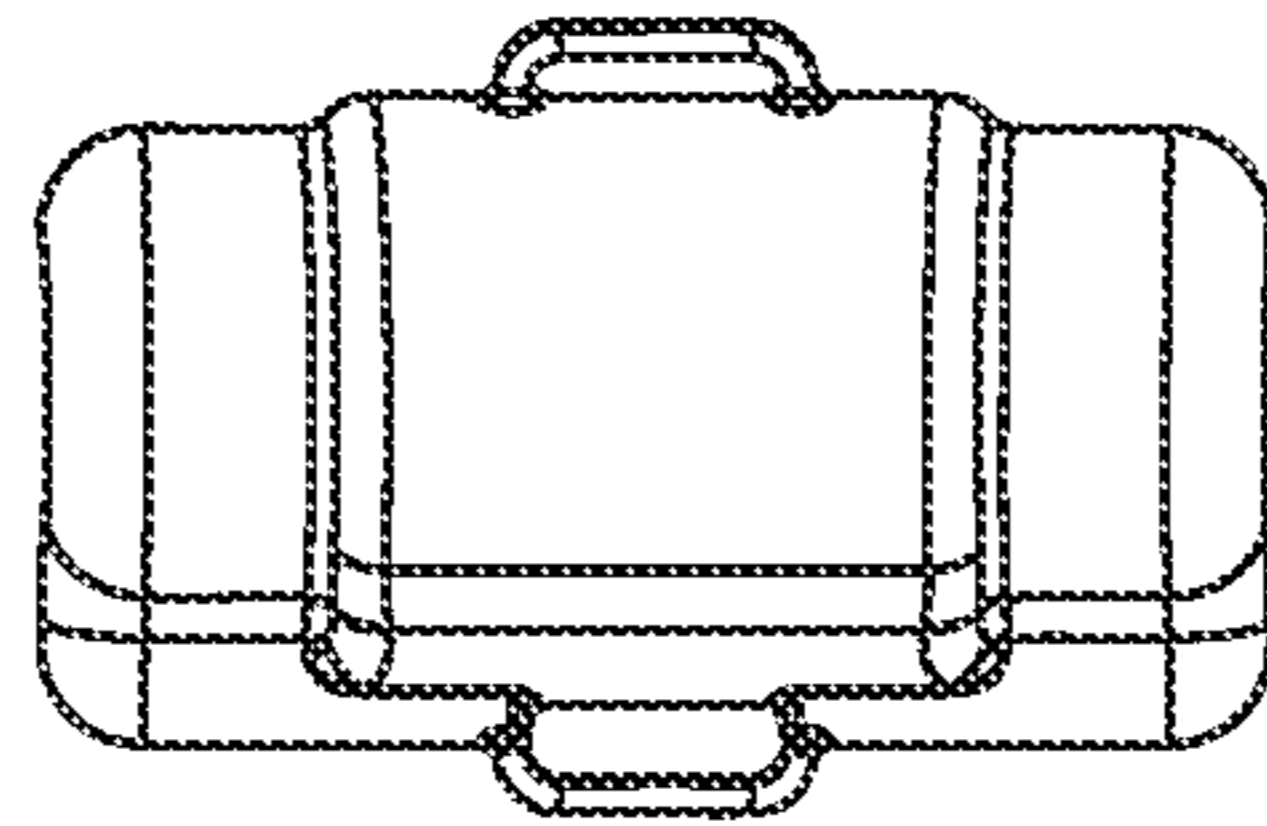
**FIG. 29**



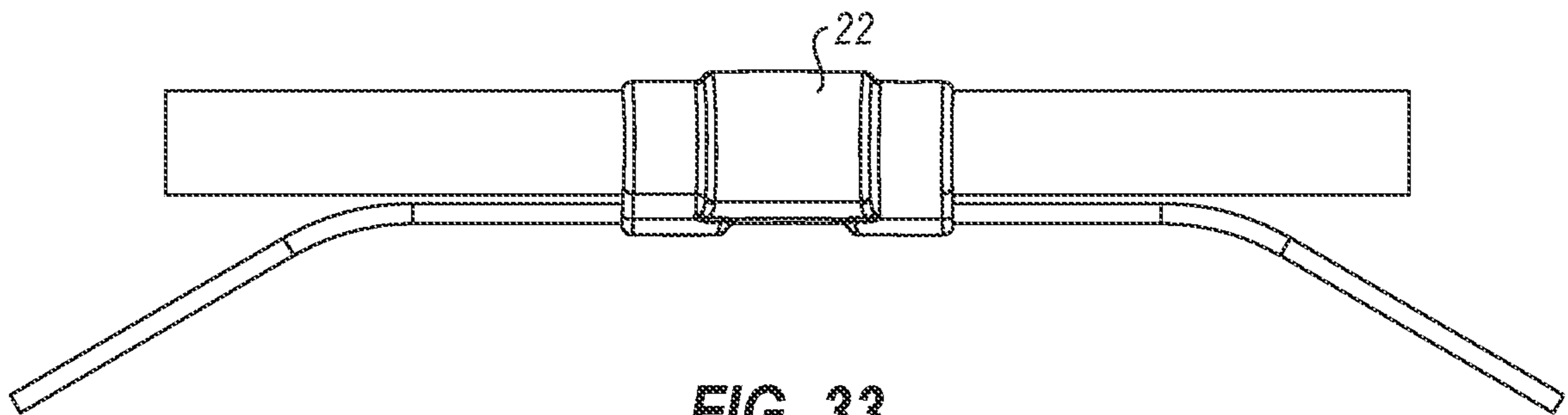
**FIG. 30**



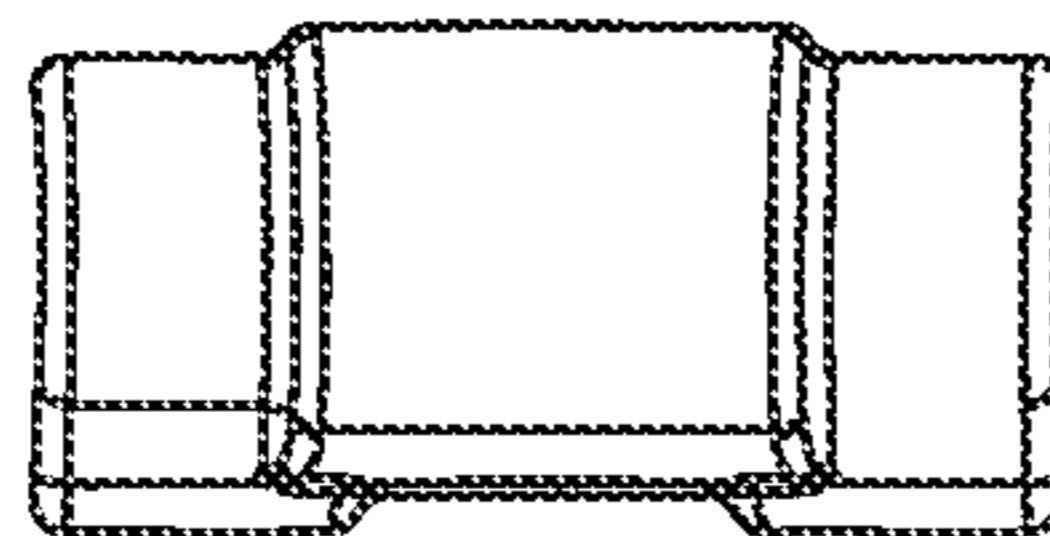
**FIG. 31**



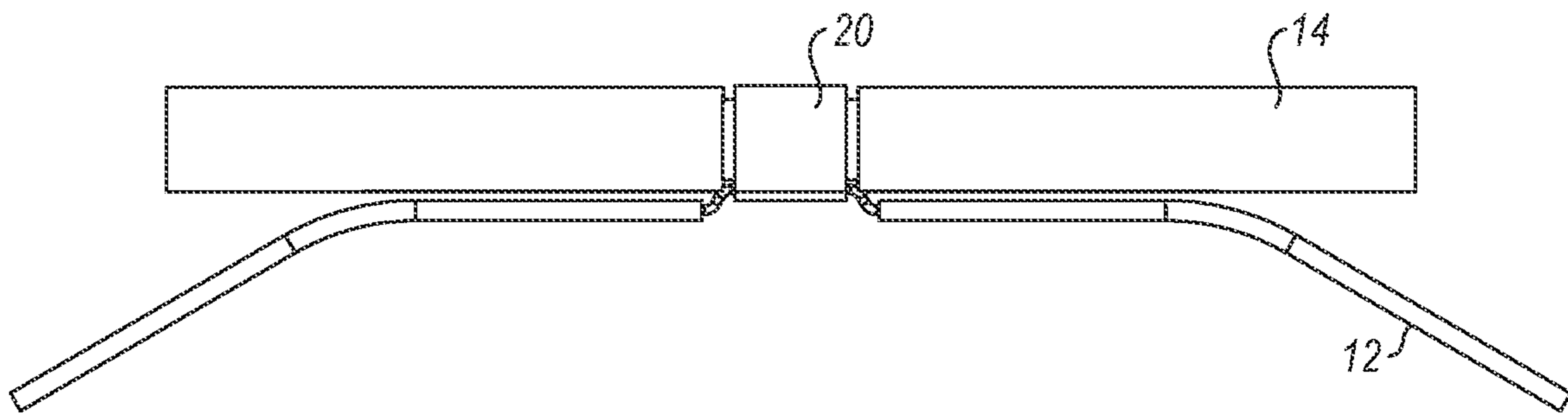
**FIG. 32**



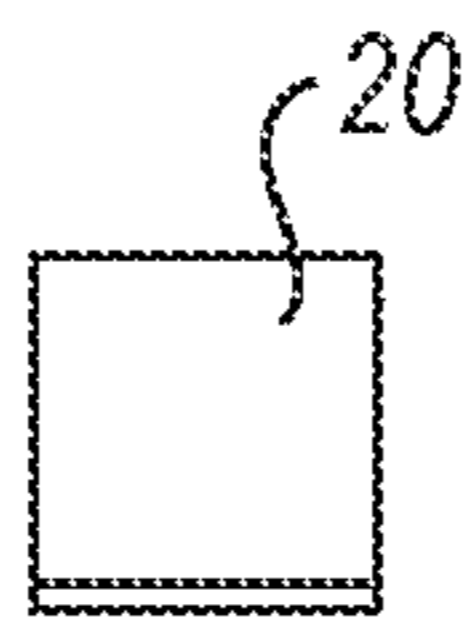
**FIG. 33**



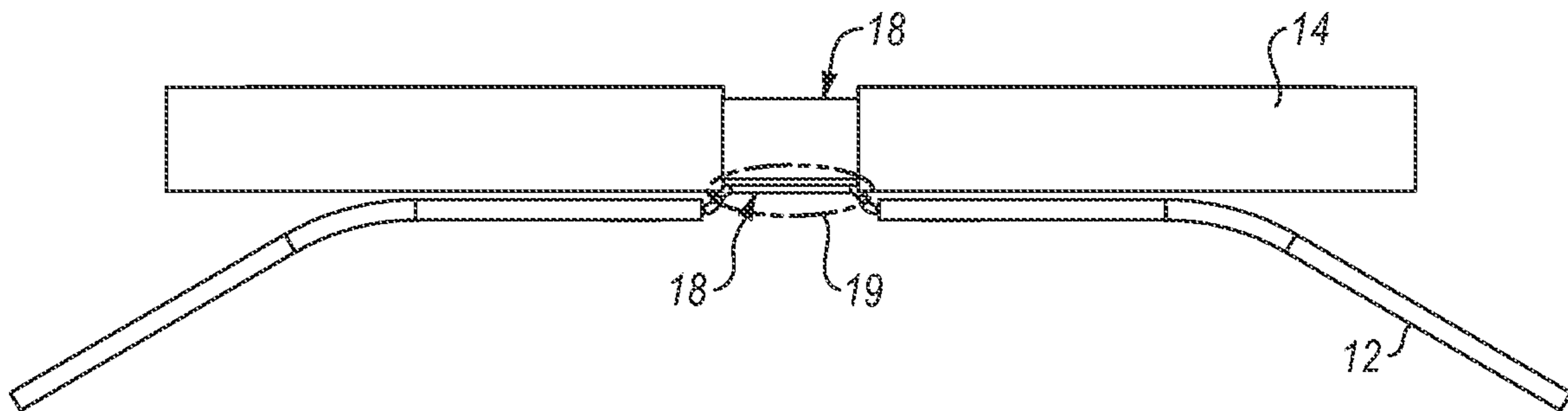
**FIG. 34**



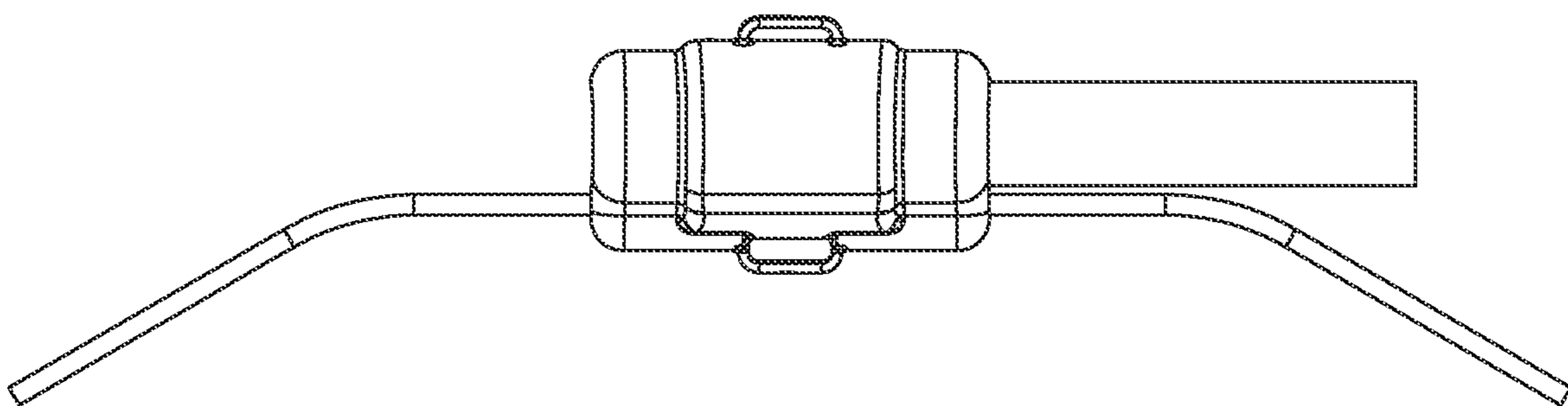
**FIG. 35**



**FIG. 36**

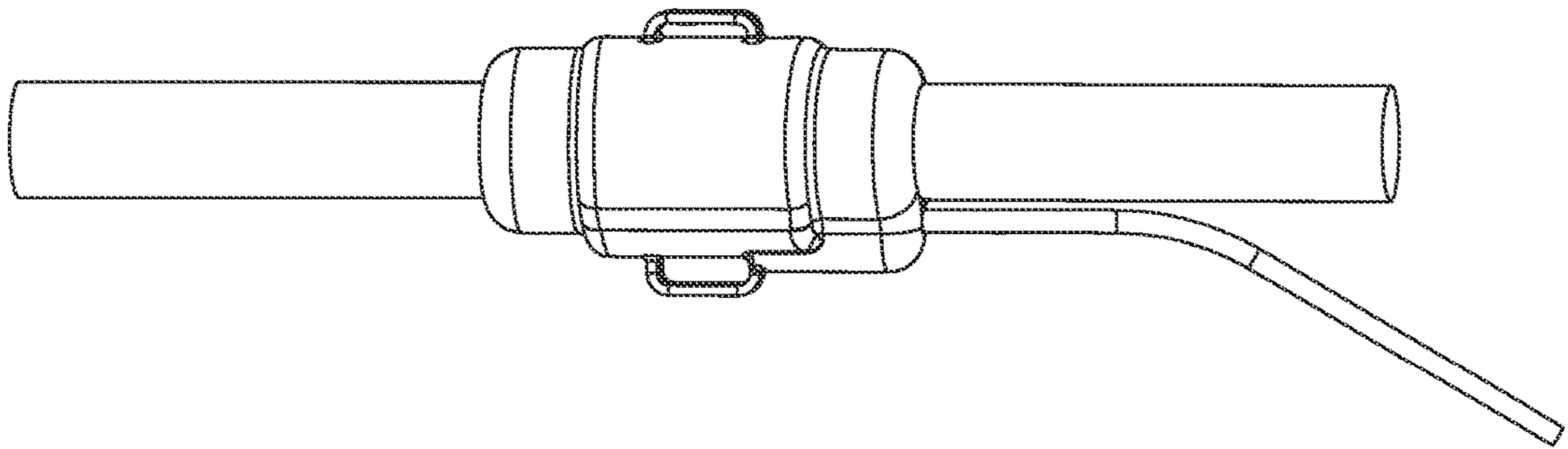


**FIG. 37**

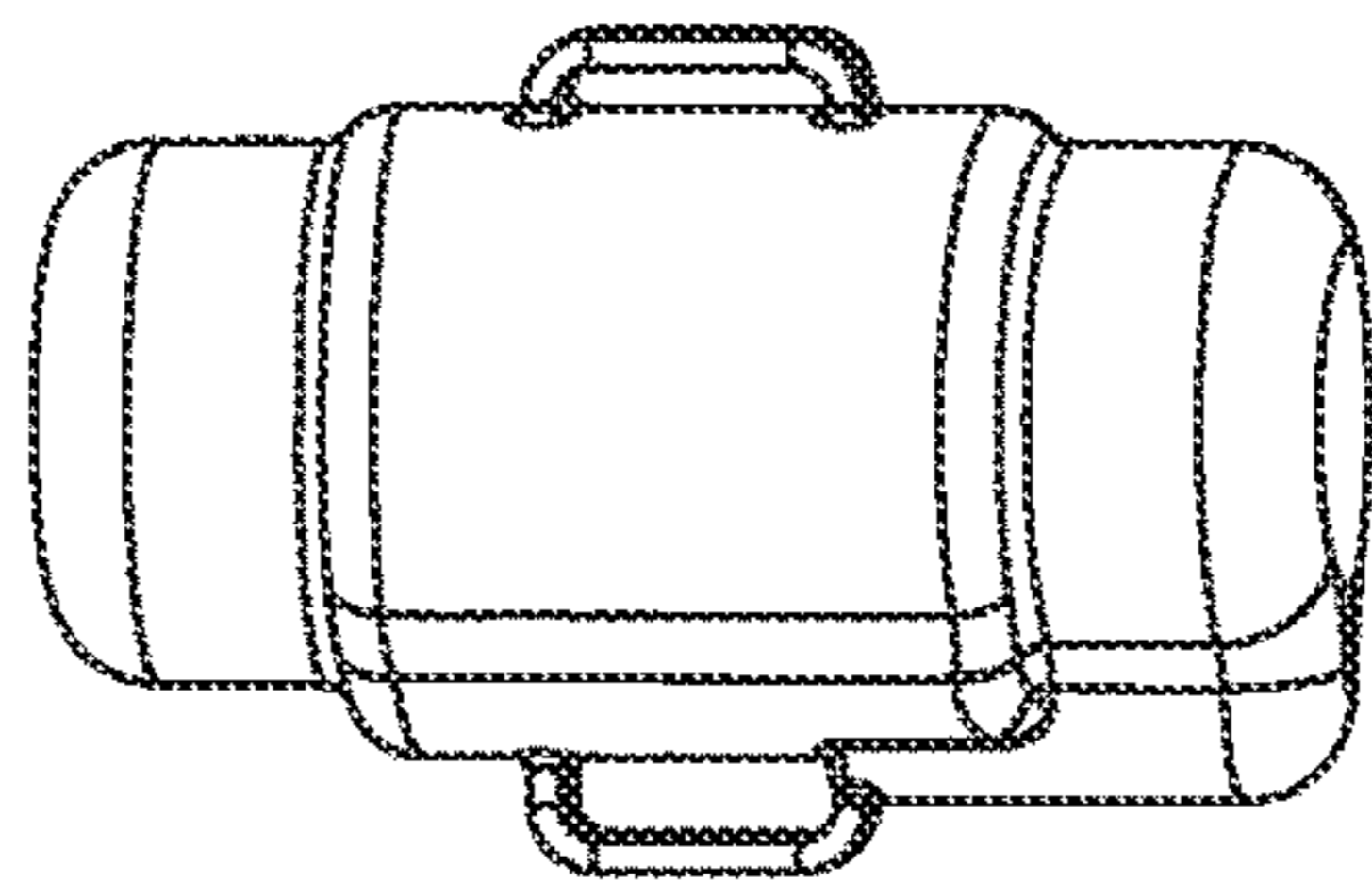


**FIG. 38**

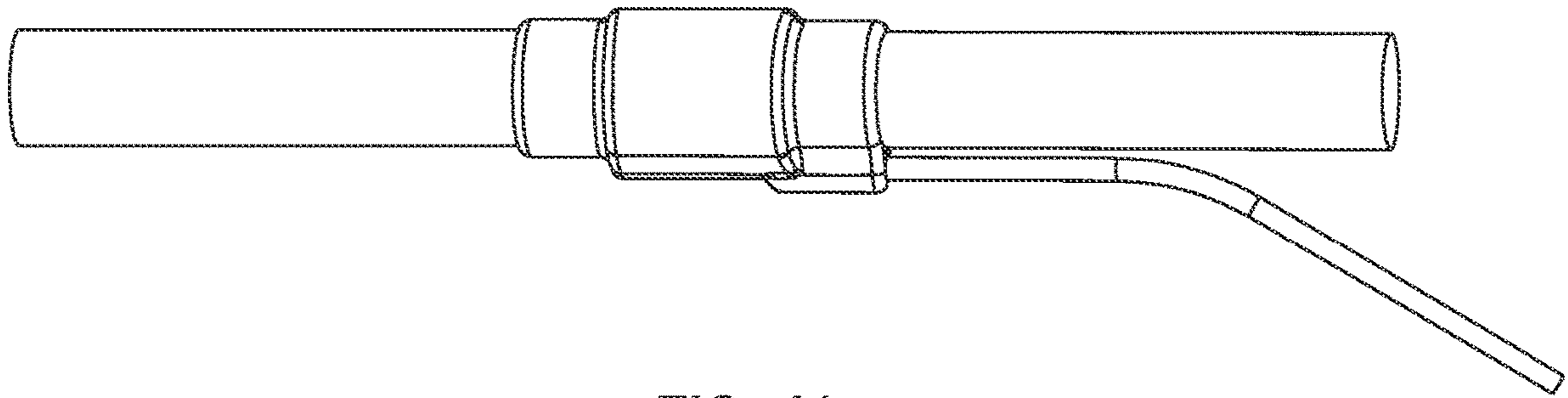




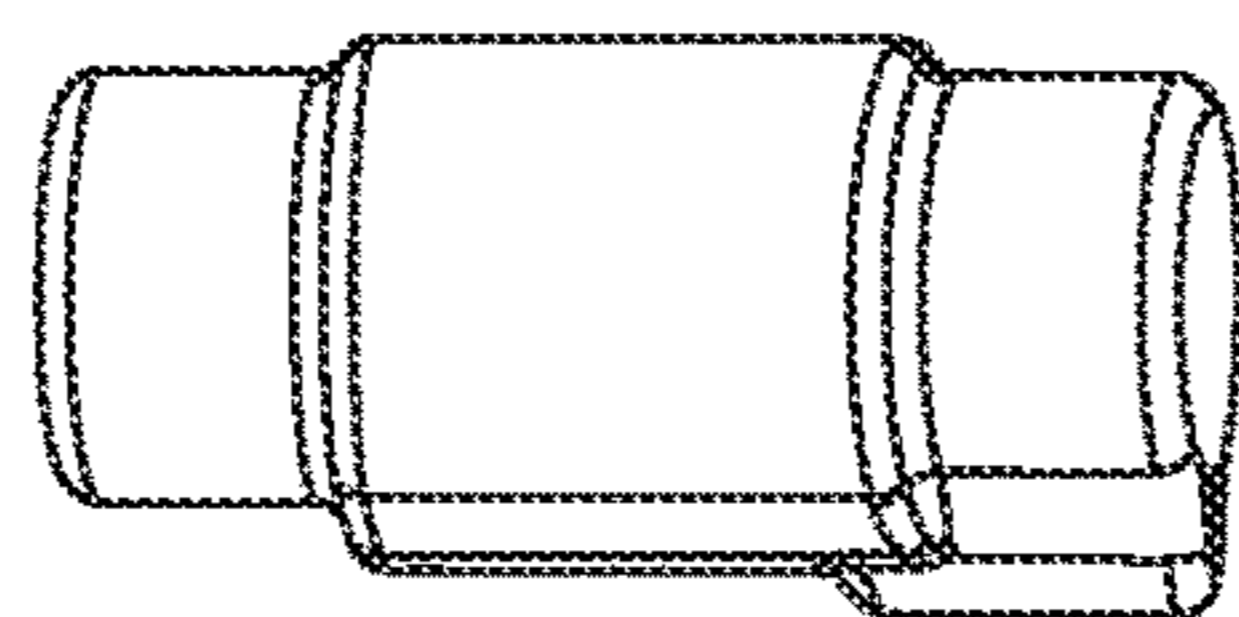
**FIG. 39**



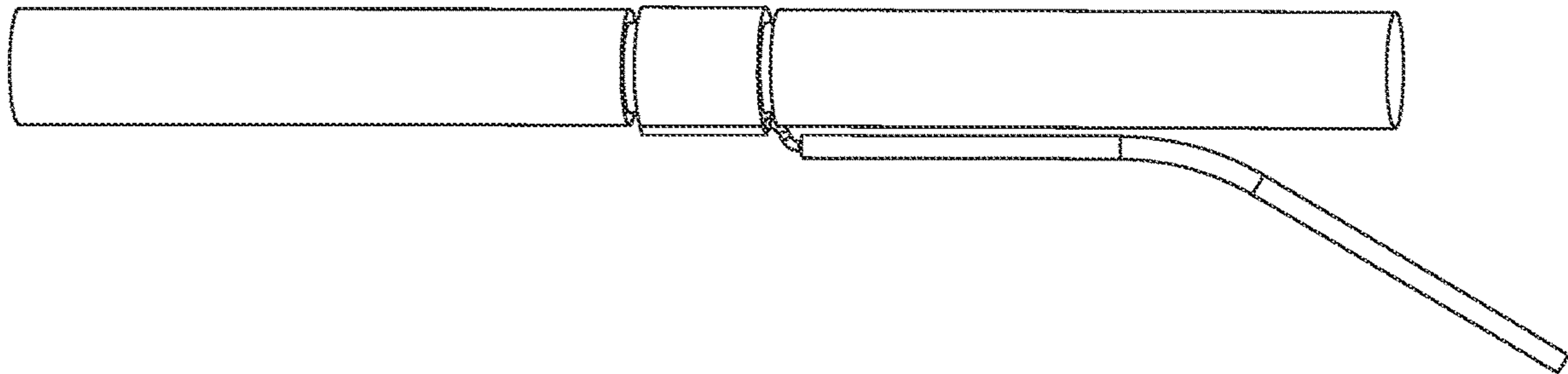
**FIG. 40**



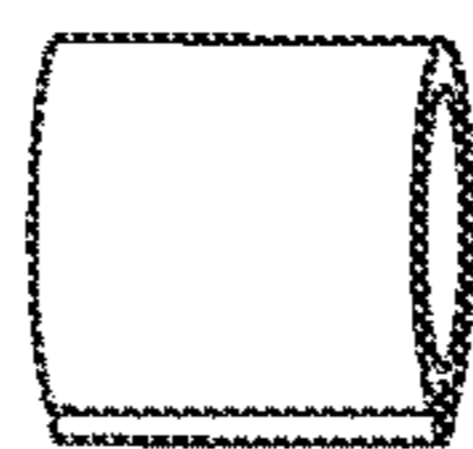
**FIG. 41**



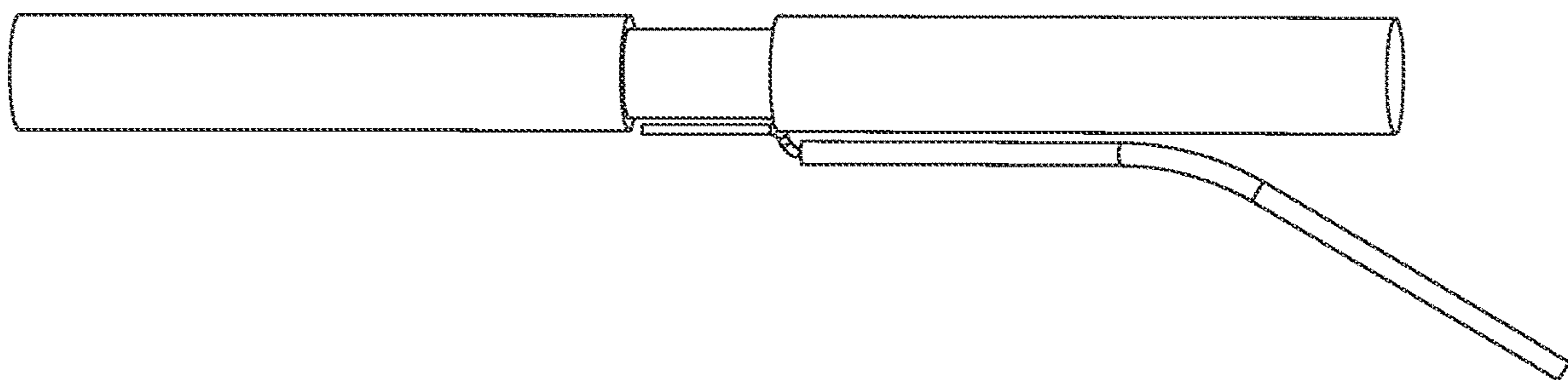
**FIG. 42**



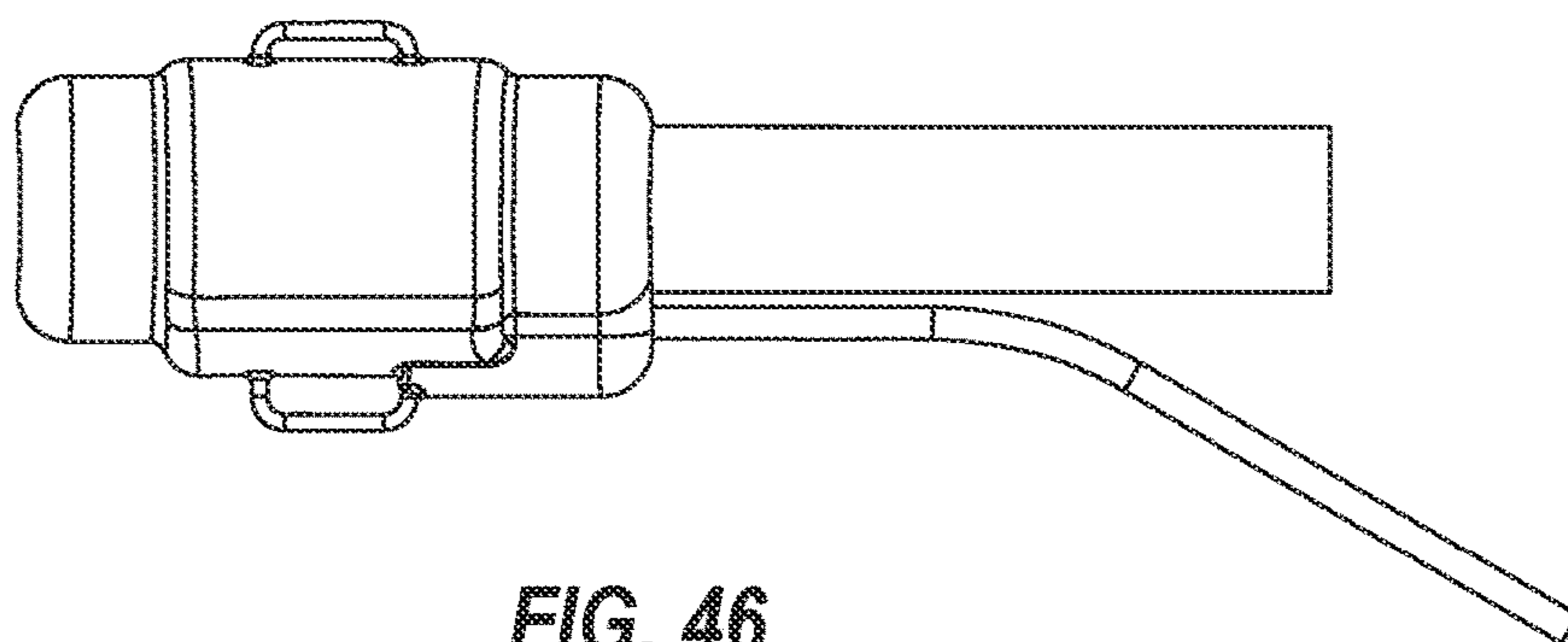
**FIG. 43**



**FIG. 44**



**FIG. 45**



**FIG. 46**

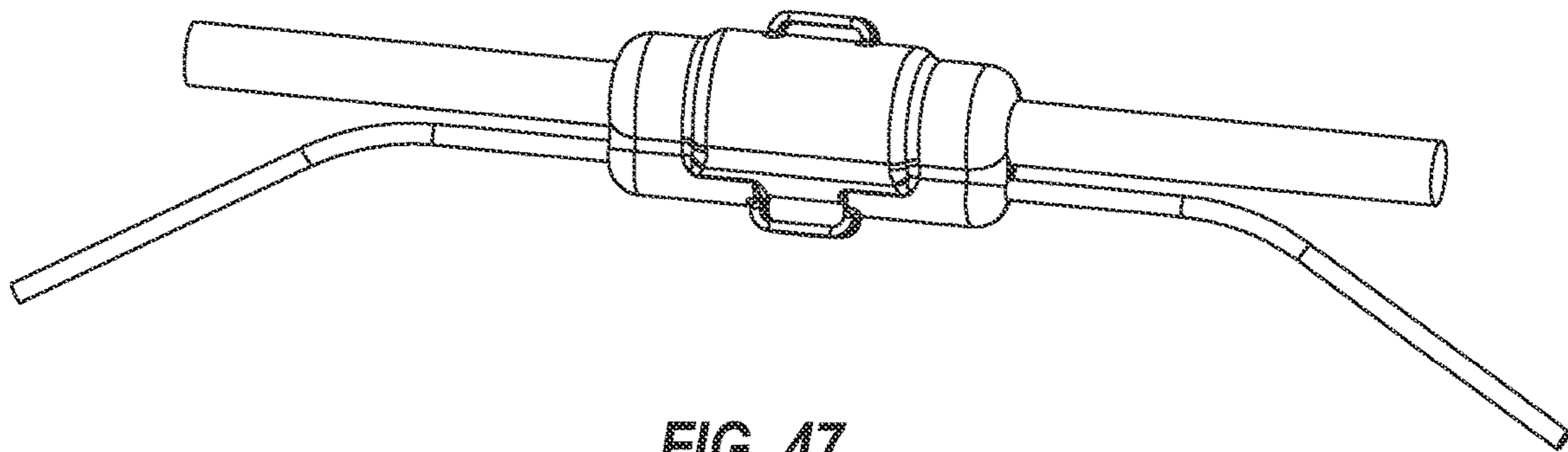


FIG. 47

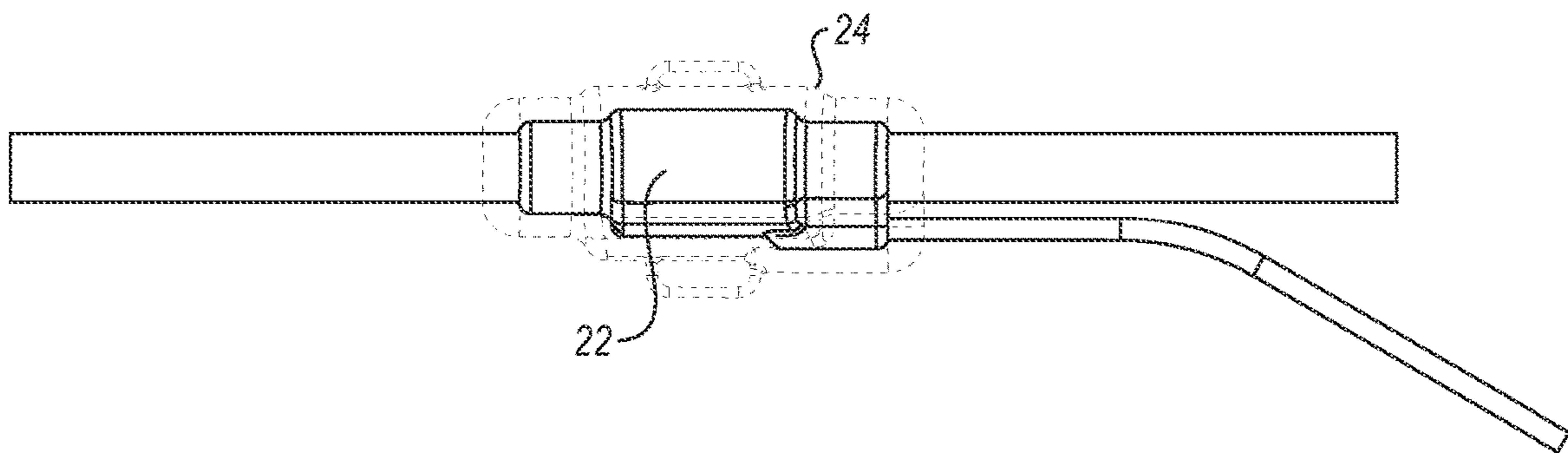
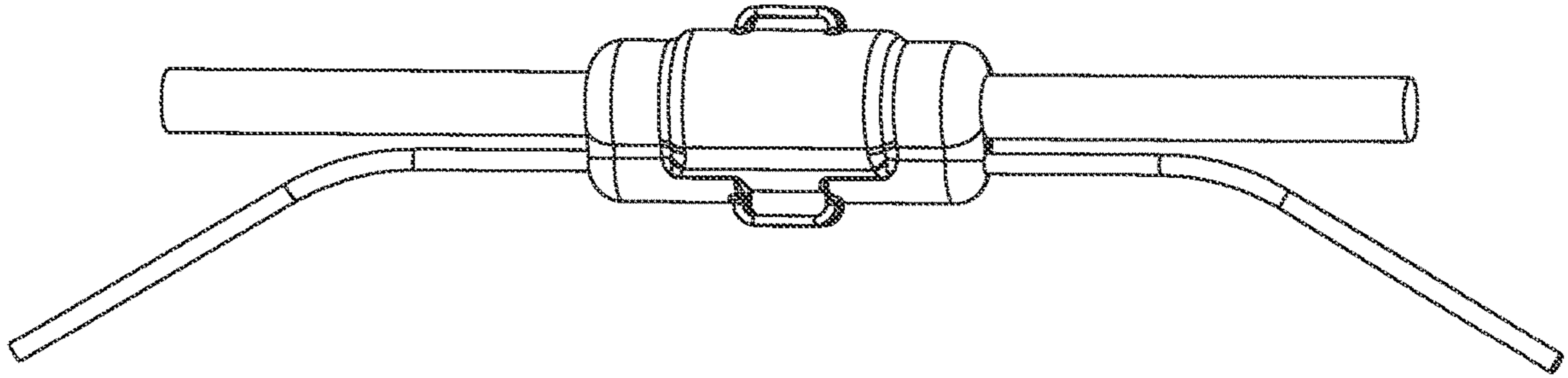
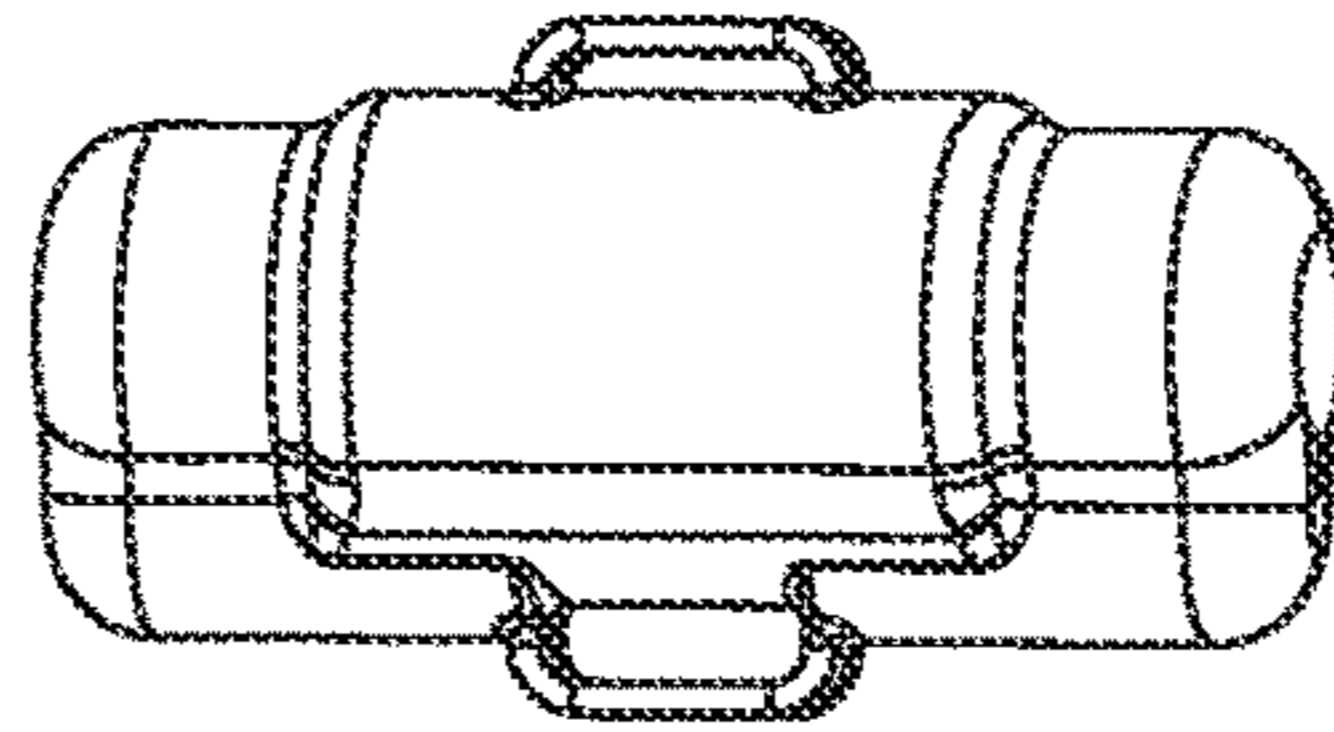


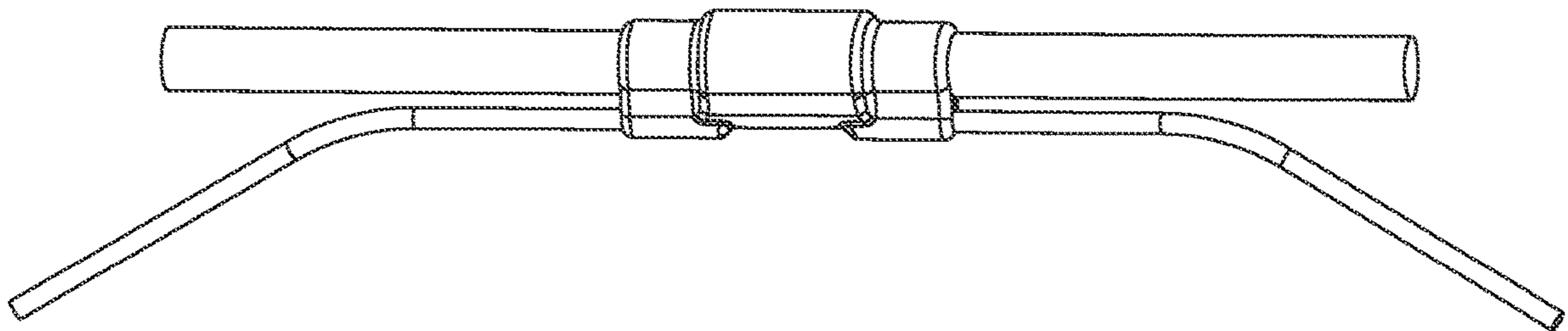
FIG. 48



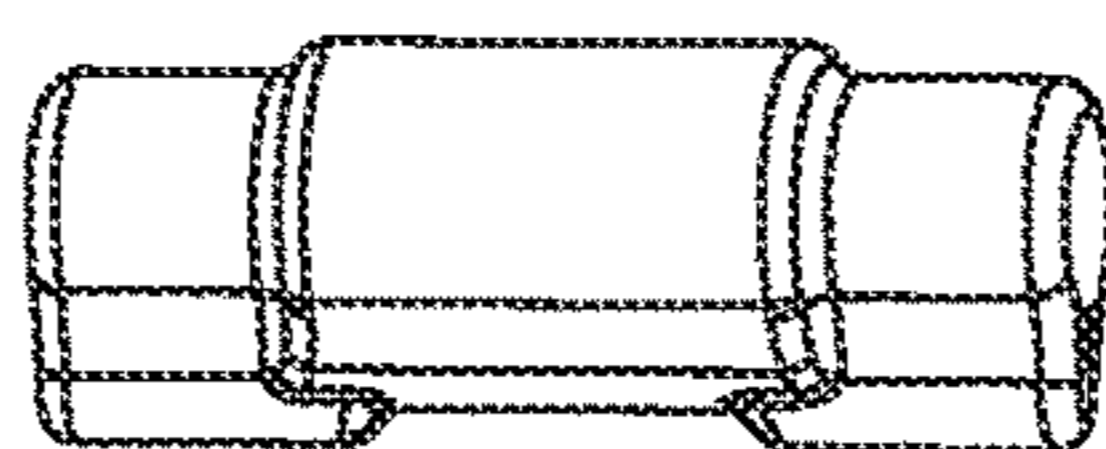
**FIG. 49**



**FIG. 50**

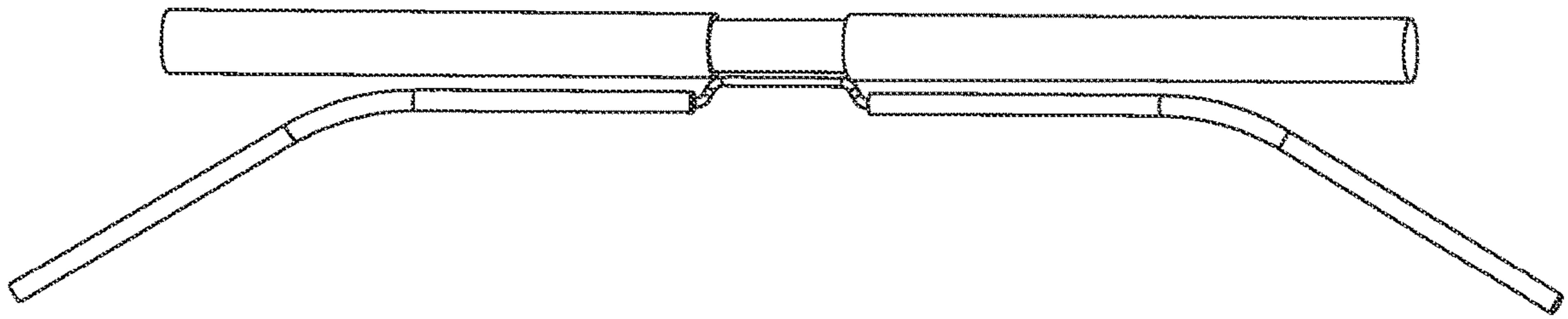


**FIG. 51**

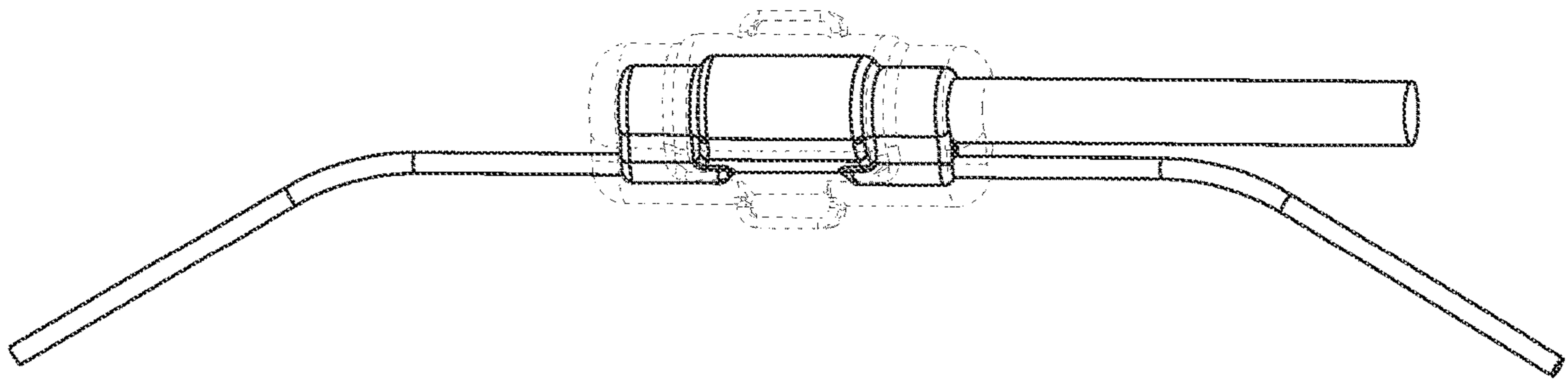


**FIG. 52**

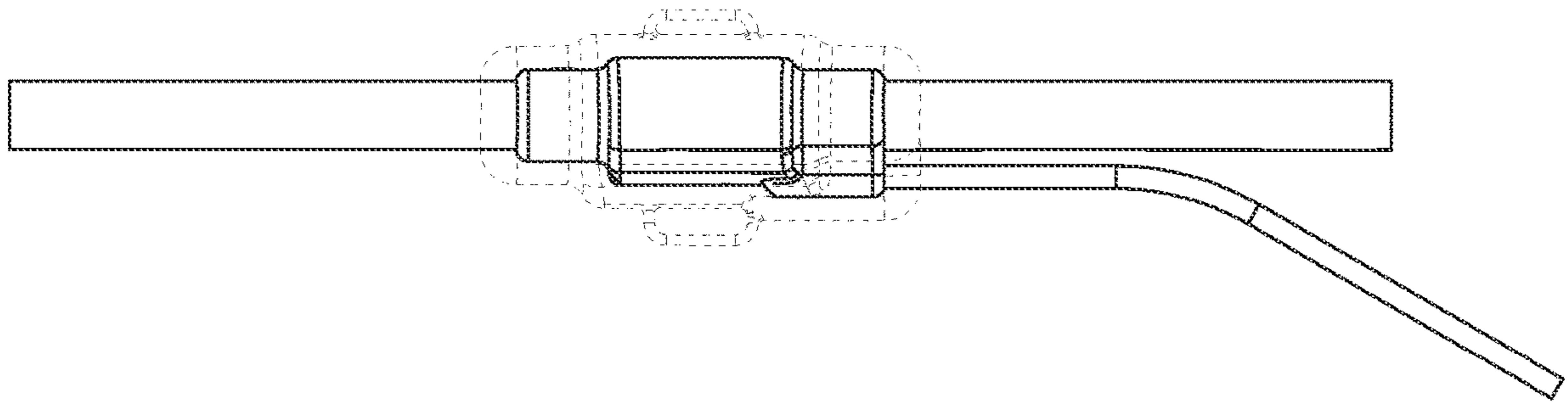




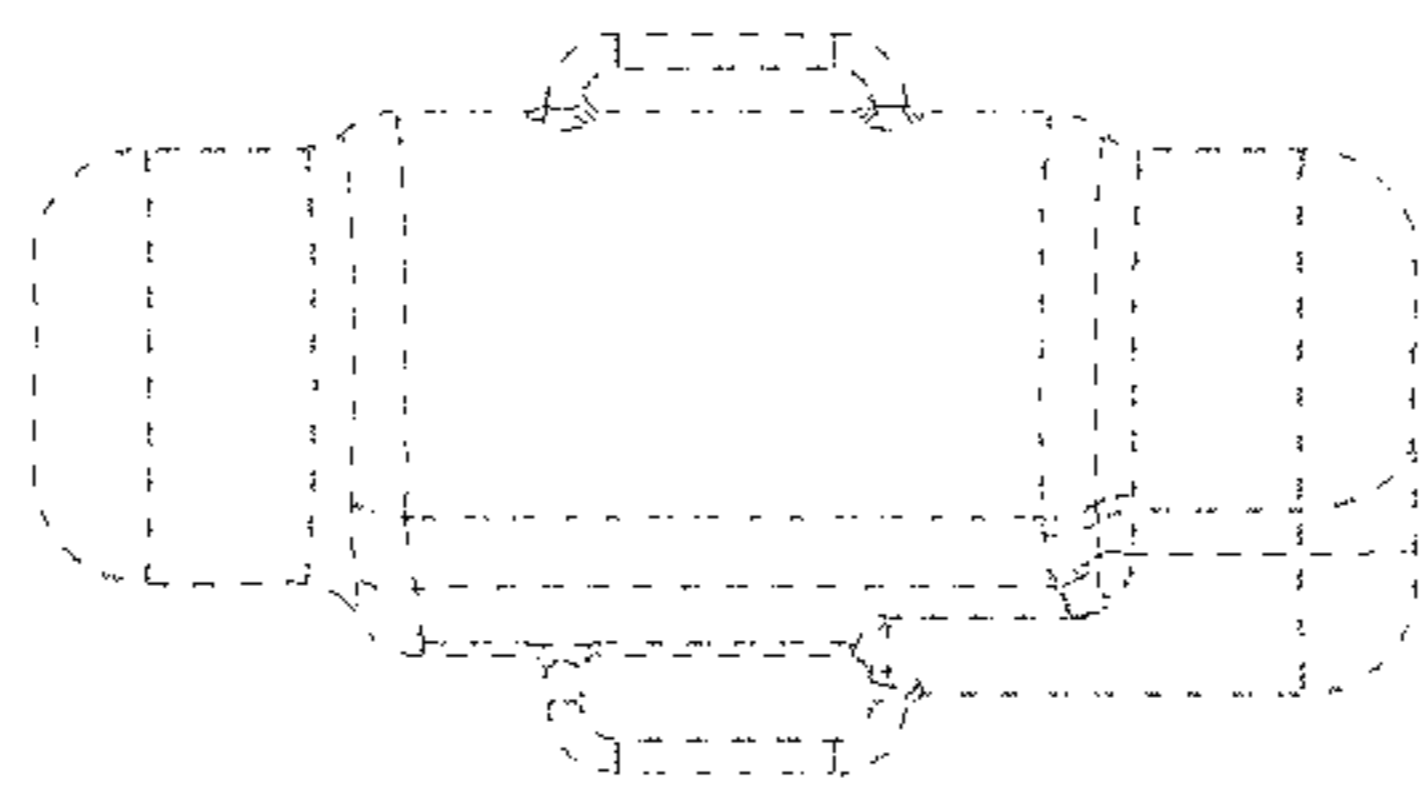
**FIG. 53**



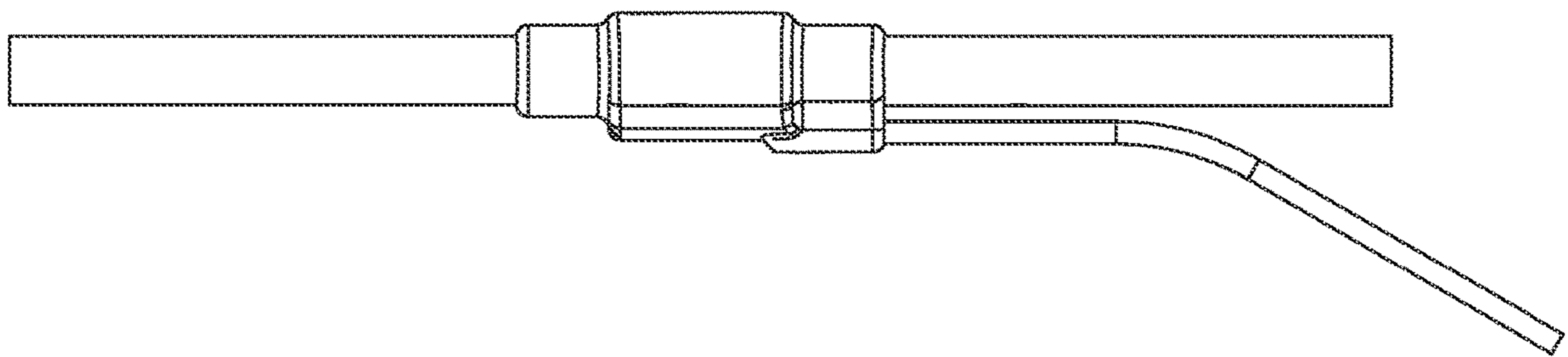
**FIG. 54**



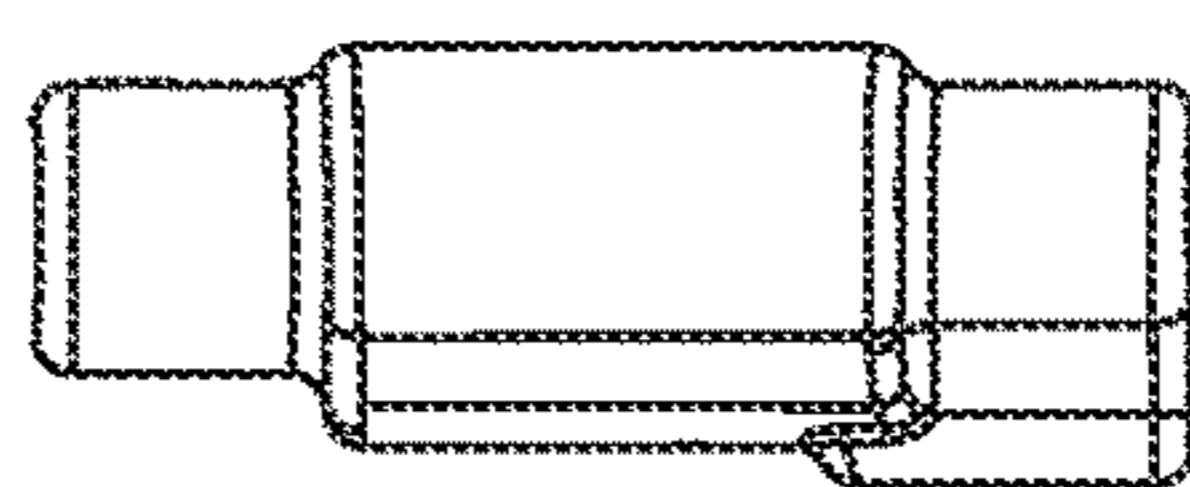
**FIG. 55**



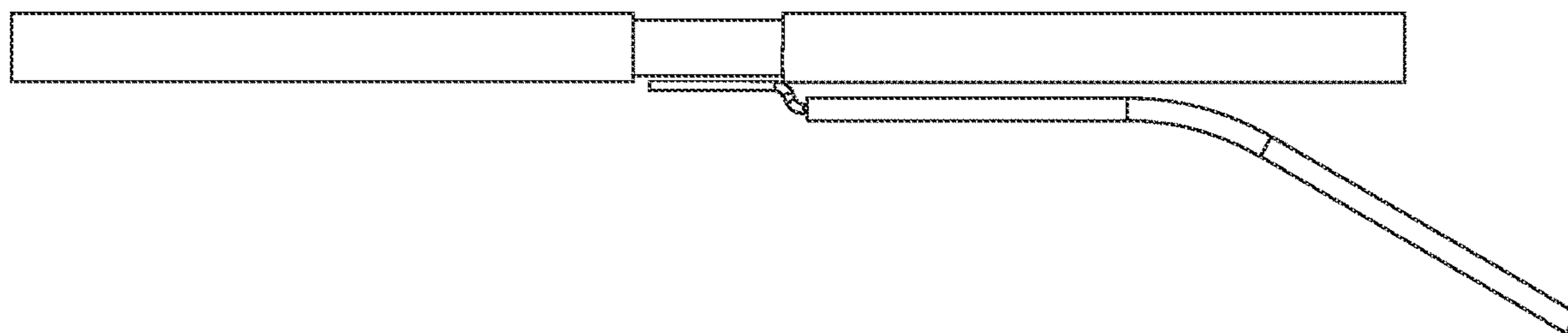
**FIG. 56**



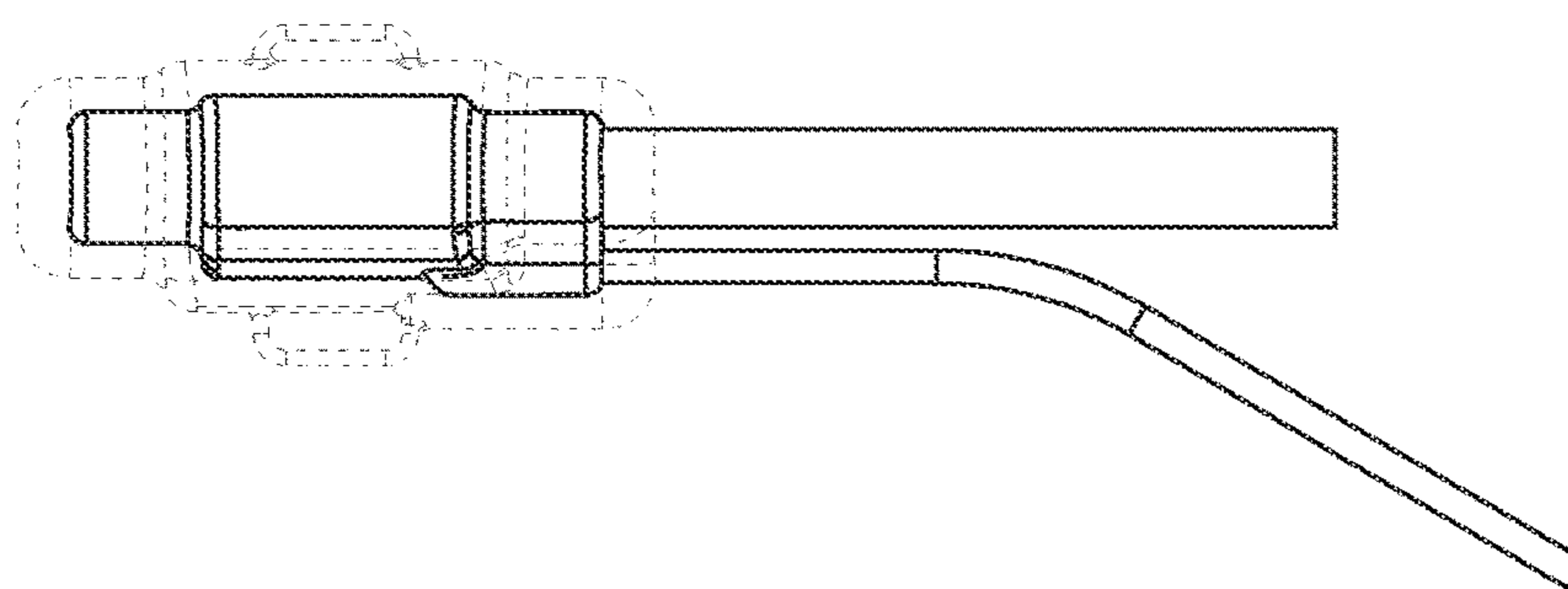
**FIG. 57**



**FIG. 58**

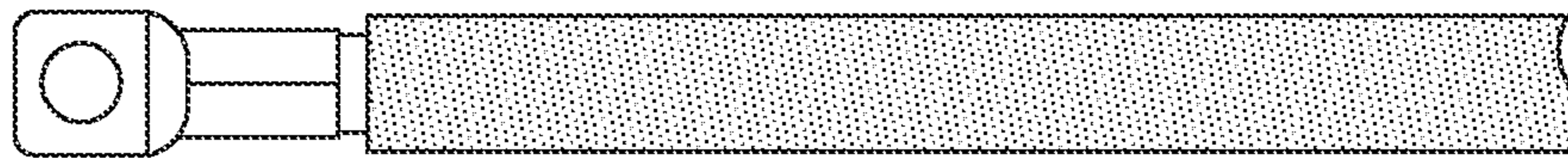


**FIG. 59**



**FIG. 60**

20 ↘



**FIG. 61**



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## LEAD ASSEMBLY FOR CONNECTING SOLAR PANEL ARRAYS TO INVERTER

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Continuation Application of Ser. No. 14/849,458, filed Sep. 9, 2015, entitled LEAD ASSEMBLY FOR CONNECTING SOLAR PANEL ARRAYS TO INVERTER, which claims the benefit of and priority from the United States provisional patent application entitled PRE-PANELIZED THIN FILM, RACK, CONNECTOR-LESS DUAL CORDPLATE, MOBILE SKIDGET, POWERHOUSE AND BLA TRUNK BUSS, which was filed on Sep. 9, 2014, and assigned the Ser. No. 62/047,773, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

### BACKGROUND

Disclosed embodiments relate to electrical components, and more specifically to assemblies for connecting solar panel arrays to an inverter, without the need of a combiner box.

As depicted in FIG. 1, a conventional solar power configuration includes a plurality of solar panels 30 each connected to a central combiner box 36, and a plurality of combiner boxes (not shown) connected to an inverter. The inverter converts the direct current (DC) generated by the solar panels into alternating power (AC), which goes in the "grid".

The configuration of FIG. 1 has been simplified in recent years by the wire harness of U.S. Pat. No. 8,604,342 which issued Dec. 10, 2013; and U.S. application Ser. No. 14/057,089 filed Oct. 18, 2013; and Ser. No. 14/296,726 filed Jun. 5, 2014, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. More specifically, as shown in FIG. 2, wire harnesses 34 connect multiple solar panels 30 in an array 32, so each array has a single input via wire harness 34 into the combiner box. This has drastically reduced the number of connections going into a combiner box, which is safer, more reliable, easier to install, maintain and troubleshoot, and saves money over the conventional configuration of FIG. 1.

Unfortunately, however, a combiner box is still a necessary component in known solar power installations because the energy coming from solar arrays must be combined prior to going into the inverter. Combiner boxes are problematic because they are clumsy, prone to damage and malfunctioning, must be periodically maintained, and require extensive planning and skill for installation. Due to the many connections going into a combiner box, a combiner box cannot easily be moved without disconnecting and reconnecting all the connections and wiring, which requires considerable manpower, danger, and expense.

As can be seen, there is a need for a device that renders a combiner box unnecessary. It is desirable that this device is small, inexpensive to manufacture and transport, and easy to use. It is also desirable that the device is extremely durable and can be adapted for a variety of circumstances.

### SUMMARY OF DISCLOSED EMBODIMENTS

Disclosed embodiments are directed to a lead assembly including at least one drop line joined to a feeder cable at a *nexus*. The assembly is preferably undermolded and overmolded at the *nexus*. In use, the drop line is connected to solar arrays, and the feeder cable is connected to an inverter,

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or to a buss trunk jumper, which connects to the inverter. In this manner a plurality of solar arrays are electrically coupled together, with a common feeder cable connecting them all to the inverter. Alternatively, a plurality of feeder cables can be connected end to end, optionally terminating in a buss trunk jumper, for connection to an inverter. A combiner box is not necessary, and in fact would be redundant. In line fuses may be integrated into drop lines.

The terminal end of each drop line includes a drop line connector for fast and easy connection to the wire harness that interconnects the solar panels of a solar array. A lead assembly preferably includes one or two drop lines, depending on the particular configuration in a solar field. A lead assembly preferably includes a capping end piece at one end of the feeder cable, and a feeder cable connector at the other end. The feeder cable connector would plug into an inverter, buss trunk jumper, or possibly another feeder cable.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a conventional wiring configuration with each solar panel individually wired to a central combiner box;

FIG. 2 depicts an improved but known wiring configuration with solar panels harnessed together to form solar arrays, with each solar array individually wired to a central combiner box;

FIG. 3 depicts the present invention of a plurality of wire harnesses coupled to a lead assembly that connects to an inverter, with the unnecessary combiner box shown for demonstration only;

FIG. 4 schematically represents a system of the present invention;

FIG. 5 depicts a positive lead assembly having a single drop line per joint;

FIG. 6 depicts a negative lead assembly having a single drop line per joint;

FIG. 7 schematically depicts a joint with a compression lug;

FIG. 8 depicts a single drop joint;

FIG. 9 depicts a configuration where a lead assembly has a single drop line as may be appropriate in use with crystalline panels;

FIG. 10 depicts a configuration where a lead assembly has a single drop line as may be appropriate in use with thin film panels;

FIGS. 11-12 depict the overmold for a dual drop lead assembly for 250 mcm cable;

FIGS. 13-14 depict the overmold for a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIGS. 15-16 depict the undermold for a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIGS. 17-18 depict the undermold for a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIGS. 19-20 depict the overmold for a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIGS. 21-22 depict the overmold for a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIGS. 23-24 depict the undermold for a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIGS. 25-26 depict the undermold for a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 27 depicts two lead assemblies with single drop, with the lower assembly including in line fuses;

FIG. 28 depicts a spooled lead assembly with single drop;

FIG. 29 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;



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FIG. 30 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 31 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with overmold shown;

FIG. 32 depicts the overmold for a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 33 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with undermold shown;

FIG. 34 depicts the undermold for a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 35 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with compression lug shown;

FIG. 36 depicts the compression lug for a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 37 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with wires exposed at *nexus*;

FIG. 38 depicts the end piece for a dual drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 39 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with overmold shown;

FIG. 40 depicts the overmold for a dual single lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 41 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with undermold shown;

FIG. 42 depicts the undermold for a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 43 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with compression lug shown;

FIG. 44 depicts the compression lug for a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 45 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable with wires exposed at *nexus*;

FIG. 46 depicts the end piece for a single drop lead assembly for 750MCM cable;

FIG. 47 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIG. 48 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with the overmold depicted in phantom;

FIG. 49 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with overmold shown;

FIG. 50 depicts the overmold for a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIG. 51 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with undermold shown;

FIG. 52 depicts the undermold for a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIG. 53 depicts a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with wires exposed at *nexus*;

FIG. 54 depicts the end of string for a dual drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with the overmold depicted in phantom;

FIG. 55 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with the overmold depicted in phantom;

FIG. 56 depicts the overmold for a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIG. 57 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with undermold shown;

FIG. 58 depicts the undermold for a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable;

FIG. 59 depicts a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with wires exposed at *nexus*;

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FIG. 60 depicts the end of string for a single drop lead assembly for 250MCM cable with the overmold depicted in phantom; and

FIG. 61 depicts a compression lug.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

The following detailed description describes exemplary embodiments of the invention. The description is not to be taken in a limiting sense but is made merely for the purpose of illustrating the general principles of the invention, since the scope of the invention is best defined by the appended claims.

The following structure numbers shall apply to the following structures among the various FIGS.:

- 10—Lead assembly;
- 12—Drop line;
- 13—Drop line connector;
- 14—Feeder cable;
- 15—Feeder cable connector;
- 16—Insulation;
- 17—Joint;
- 18—Exposed wire;
- 19—*Nexus*;
- 20—Compression lug;
- 22—Undermold;
- 24—Overmold;
- 25—Aperture;
- 27—Trunk buss jumper;
- 29—In line fuse;
- 30—Solar panel;
- 32—Solar array;
- 34—Wire harness;
- 35—Wire harness connector;
- 36—Combiner box; and
- 38—Inverter.

Referring to FIG. 3, a system of the present invention generally includes a plurality of solar panels 30 that are electrically coupled to form solar arrays 32a, 32b, and so forth. Panels 30 are preferably coupled using wire harnesses 34 which are commercially available from Shoals Technologies Group of Portland, Tenn. Each wire harness includes a plurality of branches each connecting to one solar panel, and a central trunk that terminates in wire harness connector 35. Each wire harness is connected at wire harness connector 35 to drop line connector 13 (not shown) of lead assembly 10.

As shown in FIG. 3, solar arrays 32a, 32b and 32c are connected to a lead assembly 10. A single lead assembly 10 can reasonably accommodate approximately 200 Kw.

While FIG. 5 depicts a positive lead assembly having in line fuses 29, and FIG. 6 depicts a negative lead assembly without in line fuses, it should be understood that positive lead assemblies may lack in line fuses and negative lead assemblies may include in line fuses.

Referring now to FIG. 5, lead assembly 10 generally includes drop line 12 joined to feeder cable 14 at joint 17. As shown in FIG. 35, the drop line and feeder cable are held together by compression lug 20, which is surrounded by undermold 22 (FIG. 33), which is surrounded by overmold 24 (FIG. 29). Overmold 24 preferably defines at least one aperture 25 for receiving zip-ties, and the like, for securing the assembly upon installation.

Each drop line 12 terminates in drop line connector 13, which connects drop line 12 to wire harness connector 35. Drop line 12 is preferably constructed of 18 to 4 gauge wire, and drop line connectors 13 are preferably off-the-shelf



connectors such as MC4/PV-KBT4/61-UR & PV-KST4/61-UR from Multi-Contact of Windsor, Calif. Joint 17 of lead assembly 10 may include a single drop line 12, as shown in FIG. 30, or dual drop lines 12, as shown in FIG. 29, corresponding with connecting to a single wire harness or two wire harnesses, respectively. Whether a single or dual drop line is most suitable depends on the configuration of the solar arrays in a field.

By way of example and referring to FIG. 10, in a solar installation having thin film panels, which occupy a large area of space, it may be advantageous to employ single drop assemblies because it is impractical to physically reach wire harnesses that are very spread out. Alternatively and referring to FIG. 9, in a solar installation having crystalline panels, which occupy a smaller area of space, it may be advantageous to employ dual drop assemblies because the associated wire harnesses are relatively close to one another and can be connected to a single lead assembly.

It is also important to understand that the configuration of a particular lead assembly can be modified to accommodate different solar installations. For example, joints 17 and corresponding drop lines 12 can be spaced close together (approximately 15 cm), or far apart (approximately 15000 cm), along feeder cable 14, depending on the density of solar panels. Also, spacing of joints 17 and corresponding drop lines 12 can vary on a single lead assembly.

Each feeder cable 14 terminates in feeder cable connector 15, which connects to trunk buss jumper 27 (FIG. 27), to inverter 38 (FIG. 3), or to connection unit, recombiner, or disconnect unit (not shown). Trunk buss jumper 27 is essentially an "extension cord" which is economical to use in some configurations, for example where portions of feeder cable 14 are installed at different times. In another situation, trunk buss jumper 27 could be buried underground and feeder cable 14 above ground. Being able to install these components independent of one another can offer much more diversity. Trunk buss jumper 27 could also be utilized if there are a significant number of varying lengths from solar array 32 to inverter 38. Trunk buss jumper 27 could also be utilized if there is a substantial distance (greater than >50 meters) to travel from closest solar array 32 to inverter 38 and it would be wasteful to use a lead assembly with unused drop lines. The other end of feeder cable 14 terminates in joint 17 having end piece 26, which is typically installed at the solar array located furthest from the inverter. In alternative embodiments, feeder cable 14 includes feeder cable connector 15 at both terminal ends so feeder cables 14 can be connected one-to-another in an end-to-end orientation. In yet another embodiment, one or both ends of feeder cables 14 are blunt cut for subsequent manual connection, for example stripping and crimping to connectors or other segments of feeder cable.

Feeder cable 14 is preferably constructed of 6 gauge to 1000 MCM wire, with the specific wire chosen based on factors such as the number of associated drop lines and the distance between the connection and downstream inverter and whether or not feeder cable 14 is of aluminum or copper construction. Feeder cable connectors 15 are preferably off-the-shelf connectors such as KBT10BV & KST10BV from Multi-Contact of Windsor, Calif.

Referring to FIG. 37, drop line 12 and feeder cable 14 electrically couple at *nexus* 19 of joint 17. This is preferably accomplished by stripping wire insulation 16 from corresponding segments of drop line 12 and feeder cable 14, adjoining respective segments of exposed wire 18, and securing contact between the segments of exposed wire by employing compression lug 20. It should be understood that

securing contact between the segments could be achieved by other means including soldering, splicing, crimping, and so forth. Compression lug 20 is preferably surrounded by undermold 22, which is preferably composed of RTP 2099E×127663 from RTP Co. of Winona, Minn. that has been applied by injection molding. As shown in FIG. 48, undermold 22 is preferably surrounded by overmold 24, which is preferably composed of RTP 199×124807 from RTP Co of Winona, Minn. that has been applied by injection molding. The resulting assembly is profoundly durable, resistant to environmental factors such as temperature fluctuations, debris, and moisture, and is strong enough to be buried.

In an alternative embodiment, there is no undermold, just an overmold, which is applied in a single molding process.

It is a very important feature that a system of the present invention doesn't require a combiner box. Rather, lead assemblies 10 effectively "combine" the power from solar arrays 32 and deliver it to inverter 38. As shown in FIG. 3, the present invention also eliminates the need of DC feeders, which would carry power from the combiner box to the inverter in a conventional system. Also, the need for fuses can be eliminated by using drop lines including in line fuses 29, as shown in the lower assembly of FIG. 27. Appropriate fuses include of HP10x from Mersen of Newburyport, Mass.

An embodiment of the present invention preferably has the following specifications: Voltage rating of 600 VDC/1000 VDC/1500 VDC; Maximum branch current of 30 amps per string; Maximum overcurrent protection of 30 amps per string; maximum trunk cable size of 750MCM; and Maximum ambient operating temperature of 50° C., although other embodiments beyond these specifications are within the scope of the inventions.

It should also be understood that the illustrations are for the purpose of describing a preferred embodiment of the inventions and are not intended to limit the inventions thereto. By way of example, the present invention can be scaled up or down to accommodate any feeder cable size, including the common 250 and 750MCM cable sizes. Also, while the current invention has been described in association with DC applications, it should be understood that it could also be implemented into feeders deployed in AC systems, which would negate the need for AC recombiner boxes. It should also be understood that approximations allow variances of +/-10%, unless otherwise noted or nonsensical such as a length less than zero. It should also be understood that all ranges set forth inherently include the endpoints themselves, as well as all increments, there between.

What is claimed is:

1. A lead assembly for use in a solar energy installation including:

a drop line terminating at a drop line connector, the drop line connector configured to connect with a central trunk of a wire harness, the central trunk of the wire harness having a plurality of branches that each are configured to electrically connect to a separate solar panel contained in an array of a plurality solar panels; a feeder cable electrically coupled to the drop line at a *nexus*;

an undermold that fully encases the *nexus*, the undermold further comprising:

a first aperture extending completely through the undermold and having a first diameter, wherein the feeder cable extends through the first aperture along a first longitudinal axis; and

a second aperture extending partially through the undermold and having a second diameter different



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than the first diameter, wherein the drop line extends from the second aperture along a second longitudinal axis;

a third aperture extending partially through the undermold and having a third diameter different than the first diameter, wherein a second drop line extends from the third aperture along a third longitudinal axis; and

an overmold surrounding the undermold and forming an undermold-overmold interface at an outer surface of the undermold.

2. The lead assembly of claim 1 wherein the drop line includes a section of exposed wire at the *nexus*.

3. The lead assembly of claim 2 wherein the feeder cable includes a section of exposed wire at the *nexus*.

4. The lead assembly of claim 1 wherein the overmold defines at least one attachment aperture.

5. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the feeder cable terminates at a feeder cable connector.

6. The lead assembly of claim 5, wherein the feeder cable connector is configured to attach directly to an inverter.

7. The lead assembly of claim 5, wherein the feeder cable connector is configured to attach directly to a jumper cable, which in turn connects directly to an inverter.

8. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the first longitudinal axis and the second longitudinal axis are substantially parallel.

9. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the second diameter is smaller than the first diameter.

10. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the third longitudinal axis is substantially concentric with the second longitudinal axis, and substantially parallel with the first longitudinal axis.

11. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the drop line includes a fuse.

12. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein said lead assembly combines power received from the plurality of solar panels and conducts that power directly to an inverter electrically connected to the feeder cable.

13. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the second drop line terminates at a second drop line connector, the second drop line connector configured to connect with a central trunk of a second wire harness, the central trunk of the second wire harness having a plurality of branches the each are configured to electrically connect to a separate solar panel contained in a second array of a plurality of solar panels.

14. The lead assembly of claim 13, wherein the lead assembly is configured to combine electrical power received from the array of solar panels and the second array of solar panels at the *nexus* and to deliver the combined electrical power to an inverter that is in electrical communication with the feeder cable.

15. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the second drop line includes a section of exposed wire at the *nexus* so as to be electrically connected to the feeder cable.

16. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the drop line and the second drop line each includes a wire of between four (4) to eighteen (18) gauge.

17. The lead assembly of claim 16, wherein the feeder cable includes a wire of between 250 MCM to 1000 MCM.

18. The lead assembly of claim 15, wherein the electrical coupling between the feeder cable, the drop line and the second drop line at the *nexus* is secured with at least one of a compression lug, a solder connection, a splice, and a crimp.

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19. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the undermold is applied by injection molding.

20. The lead assembly of claim 1, wherein the overmold is applied by injection molding.

21. A solar power system comprising:

a plurality of solar panels each electrically coupled to one of a plurality of branches of a wire harness to form a first solar array;

a lead assembly comprising:

a drop line electrically connected to a central trunk of the wire harness and configured to receive power from the plurality of solar panels;

a second drop line electrically connected to a central trunk of a second wire harness and configured to receive power from a plurality of solar panels in a second solar array;

a feeder cable, the feeder cable electrically connected to the drop line and the second drop line at a *nexus*; and

a primary mold that fully encases the *nexus* so as to substantially seal the *nexus* from external environmental conditions, the primary mold further comprising:

a first aperture extending completely through the primary mold and having a first diameter, wherein the feeder cable extends through the first aperture;

a second aperture extending partially through the primary mold and having a second diameter smaller than the first diameter, wherein the drop line extends into the second aperture and

a third aperture extending partially through the primary mold and having a third diameter smaller than the first diameter, wherein the second drop line extends into the third aperture.

22. The solar power system of claim 21, wherein the feeder cable is directly electrically connected to a component selected from the group consisting of a trunk buss jumper, an inverter, a connection unit, a recombiner, and a disconnect unit.

23. The solar power system of claim 21, further comprising a secondary mold surrounding the primary mold and forming an undermold-overmold interface at an outer surface of the primary mold.

24. A solar power system comprising:

a plurality of solar panels electrically coupled by a wire harness to form a first solar array;

a lead assembly comprising:

a first drop line electrically connected to the wire harness and configured to receive power from the plurality of solar panels;

a feeder cable, the feeder cable electrically connected to the drop line at a *nexus*;

a primary mold that fully encases the *nexus* so as to substantially seal the *nexus* from external environmental conditions, the primary mold further comprising:

a first aperture extending completely through the primary mold and having a first diameter, wherein the feeder cable extends through the first aperture along a first longitudinal axis;

a second aperture extending partially through the primary mold and having a second diameter smaller than the first diameter, wherein the drop line extends into the second aperture along a second longitudinal axis; and

a second drop line electrically connected to a second wire harness that connects to a plurality of solar panels, the second drop line electrically connected to



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the feeder cable at the *nexus* fully encased by the primary mold, wherein the second drop line extends into a third aperture defined by the primary mold along a third axis.

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